

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## WORKERS NOT REPRESENTED IN DUBLIN HEARING

Augustine Birrell Gives Difficulty of Getting Unprejudiced Persons as Reason for Failing to Keep Promise He Had Made

## CORPORATION STIRRED

Two King's Counsel Comprise the Commission of Inquiry Into Police Disturbances—Statement for Officers at Opening

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau  
DUBLIN—In spite of the continued statement of a gradual breakdown of the strike nothing could be further from the truth. The attempt to run the boats of the Dublin Steam Packet Company has broken down owing to the inability of the company to find crews. The statement that the men are anxious and willing to resume work continues to be made, but the announcement never gets beyond words.

It cannot be pretended that Augustine Birrell's action in constituting a commission of inquiry into the disturbances of the police has done much to promote peace. Mr. Birrell had distinctly stated that a representative of the workers should be on the commission.

In constituting the court he has gone back on this promise, with the result that a scene took place at the meeting of the Dublin corporation yesterday, when Councilor Partridge drew the lord mayor's attention to the fact that Mr. Birrell had not carried out his undertaking.

The lord mayor replied that he had already communicated with Mr. Birrell, who had given as his reason the difficulty of obtaining unprejudiced representatives for the commission, and added that Mr. Partridge wished a special meeting of the council he would call it.

This drew from Mr. Partridge the declaration that Nationalist members were giving their support to the government in an attempt to cover up the action of the police, a declaration which was followed by warm words in repudiation of the statement by the lord mayor.

Another incident which has not tended to pour oil on the waters has been a new agreement issued by the building trade, requiring their employees to handle what are described as tainted materials. This is regarded by the workers as a direct attack on trades unionism and is likely to lead to further trouble.

The commission of inquiry into the strike opened in Nisi Prius' court, the commissioners being two King's counsel, Dennis Henry and Samuel Brown. The corporation and the police are represented by counsel, but owing to the disagreement as to the constitution of the court both the Civic League and the workers are unrepresented.

The opening session was devoted to a statement by Mr. Powell, King's counsel, of the case for the police. If, however, the court is boycotted by the workers and the Civic League, owing to Mr. Birrell's decision, the inquiry will be largely useless.

## SIX IRONWORKERS GET NEW TRIALS

CHICAGO—The United States circuit court of appeals granted today the appeals of six of the ironworkers convicted in the Indianapolis dynamite trial for a new trial, and denied new trials to 24 other appellants.

The convicted men granted new trials were: Olaf A. Tveimoe, San Francisco; James E. Ray, Peoria, Ill.; Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago; William J. McKain, Kansas City; Fred Sherman, Indianapolis, Ind., and William Bernhardt, Cincinnati, O.

## TWO RAILROADS TO MAKE REFUNDS

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission today ordered the Maine Central railroad to repay \$40,777 excessive freight charges to W. B. Cook on birch logs from West Stewartstown, N. H., to Guildhall, Vt.

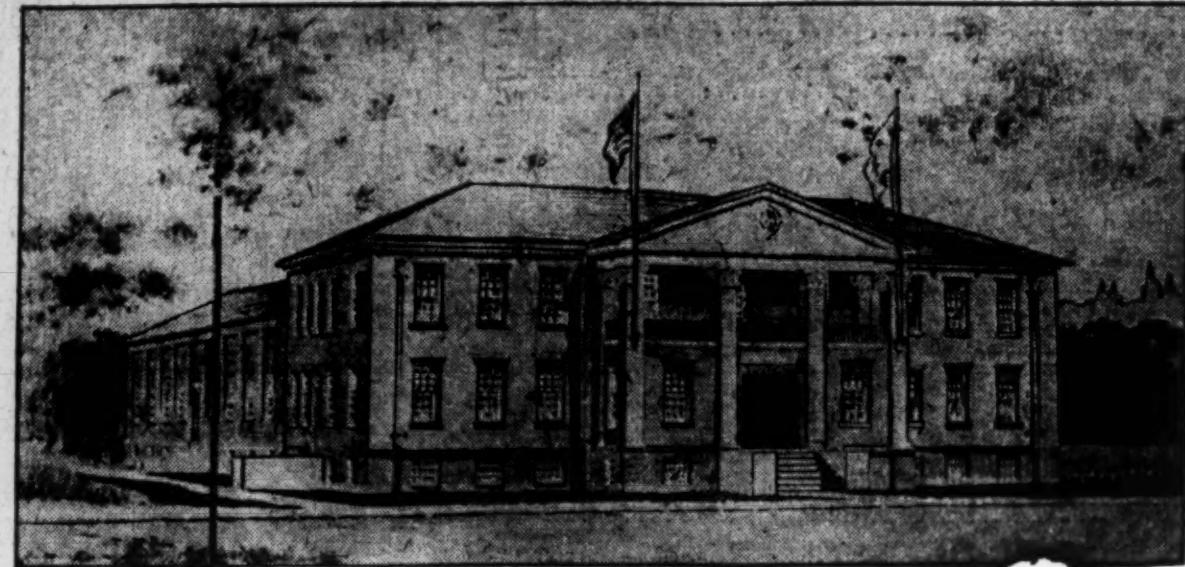
The Central Vermont railroad is ordered to return to W. E. Braisted \$8,58 overcharge on household goods, Barre, Vt., to Oneida, N. Y.

## RADICAL ACCEPTS CHALLENGE TO DEBATE NAVAL ESTIMATES

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON—Chiizza Money, a Radical member, who has announced his intention of supporting the naval estimates on the ground that they are not excessive, has replied to the challenge of the secretary of the International Arbitration League for a debate on that subject, by undertaking to meet any Liberal member of Parliament in two discussions, to be held in his own constituency and that of his opponent.

Inasmuch, however, as it would, he says, be ridiculous to debate the question with one of the numerous members

## PROPOSED STATE ARMORY FOR CONCORD, MASS.



(Sketch by John Spofford)

Perspective of structure for use of militiamen

## UNIONIST DRILLS TAKE STERNER LOOK IN ULSTER

Instruction Openly Given Officers of Volunteers at East Belfast—Attack on Entrenched Position a Feature of Operations

## TRUCE NEARING END

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN—Whilst leaders of the Ulster Unionists make no secret of the fact that search for arms will have no effect on the importation of whatever they think necessary into the country, they are bettering their previous methods of instruction by a school of instruction held in the grounds attached to the House of Colonel Chichester in East Belfast. Here for a week past officers of the brigade of Guards like Major Madden and military members of Parliament like Major MacCalmont have been giving instructions to officers and non-commissioned officers of the Ulster volunteers without the slightest concealment.

This instruction closed finally with an attack on an entrenched position, carried out by the rank and file under the command of Major MacCalmont himself. Whatever the military value of this instruction may or may not be, it hardly tends to calm public opinion in Ulster, and the fact that it is all done without the slightest concealment under the eyes of detectives and officers of the Constabulary making copious notes for futile reports to Dublin castle, is tending more and more to discredit the government and to increase the difficulties of a settlement.

Meantime nothing is known of the negotiations between the government and the opposition leaders, and it is beginning to be realized that the true of the Christmas holidays is ending and that a flood of oratory and declamation will soon be once more let loose.

## PRESIDENT WILSON HAS A BUSY DAY

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss.—President Wilson was forced today to curtail his vacation program. Departmental and other documents of pressing importance had piled up, and the only rest the President got was a round of the golf course and an automobile ride along the beach beyond Mississippi city.

## SOCIAL JUSTICE MOTIVE OF FORD PROFIT SHARING PLAN

DETROIT—"We believe that social justice begins at home," said James Couzens, secretary-treasurer of the Ford Motor Company today as a crowd of men estimated at 10,000 waited their turns to apply for the 2000 extra jobs offered by the firm under the profit-sharing plan which will divide \$10,000,000 with its employees.

"There," said Henry Ford, pointing at the long line of men, "is the chief reason for this plan. We wanted to give work to more men; hence we reduced the working shift from nine hours in two shifts to eight hours in three."

"We want those who helped us to

produce this business," added Mr. Couzens, "and are helping to maintain it, to share in our prosperity. We want them to have present profits and future prospects. Thrift, good service and sobriety will be encouraged and recognized. It is our hope to do still better by our employees in the future. We want them to be in reality partners in our enterprise. We do not agree with those employers who declare that the movement toward bettering society must be universal. We think our concern can make a start and create an example for other employers. That is our chief object."

Henry Ford also said:

"We believe in making 22,000 men prosperous and contented rather than follow the plan of making a few millionaires."

Beginning next pay day every employee of the Ford concern over 22 years of age will receive a minimum wage of \$5 a day.

NEW YORK—Andrew Carnegie asserts that the Ford profit-sharing plan forecasts a new era of more equal distribution of wealth.

"Millionaires are more and more realizing that surplus wealth is but a trust to be administered for the good of their fellows," said he.

WASHINGTON—A "social advance" and a "recognition of the value of a man in industry" were Secretary of Commerce Redfield's characterizations of the Ford profit-sharing plan

## HOWARD ELLIOTT MEETS ATTORNEY FOR GOVERNMENT

New Haven Railroad Head Has Two-Hour Conference Then Is Cloistered With Federal Specialist Some Time

## PROGRESS INDICATED

WASHINGTON—Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven road board of directors, had a conference of two hours today with Attorney-General McReynolds and Messrs. Adkins and Gregory, the special attorneys of the department who have been in charge of the details of the New Haven case.

At the conclusion of the conference, at noon Mr. Elliott walked out of the attorney-general's office with a large bundle of papers under his arm, and informed the waiting newspaper men that he was on his way to Mr. Gregory's office. (Continued on page five, column three)

## STATE HOUSE STAFF READY FOR LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Doorkeepers Admonished by Sergeant-at-Arms at Annual Officers' Call to Keep Out of Legislation and Refrain From Familiarities With Members

Officers' call was sounded at 12 o'clock

they were given money in doing an errand for any member of either branch of the Legislature and there was any change back that the balance belonged to the member and must not be accepted by the messenger or page. The taking of tips will not be countenanced and the sergeant-at-arms desired his pages to remember that the commonwealth pays them for their services an amount sufficient without any necessity on their part to take a gift of money from any member.

Mr. Redick asked for the cordial cooperation of all his staff. The entire 40 officers and pages were present and there were but two new appointments, both among the latter for the session of this year. There was handclapping at the close of the sergeant-at-arms' remarks.

He impressed upon the pages that if

## LEGISLATION MEASURES ARE NEARLY DOUBLE

Up to Today About 300 Bills Have Been Filed at State House for Action, or Twice Last Year's Number

## STATE SOCIETY'S CONVENTION WILL CONTINUE TOMORROW AND THURSDAY—PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

While the twenty-third annual convention of the Society of Master House Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts is in session in Berkeley hall today an exhibition of work done by the craft is being conducted in another part of the building.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, unexpectedly came to the convention and told the delegates of the work the chamber is doing in trying to solve the railroad problem in New England.

The convention will continue tomorrow and Thursday. For its opening session it has the annual address of the president, Edward C. Beck.

The afternoon session will be occupied by the reading of papers by Ottmar Wallbury of Boston, Jesse Roberts of Fall River and by President Beck and Thomas B. Aikin of New Bedford. Tonight there will be a president's reception in Berkeley hall. Officers will be elected tomorrow.

## PAPERS ARE PRINTED

For the first time legislative bills, filed at the State House for consideration by the Legislature, are being printed before that tribune convenes and the measures are formally introduced. About 175 bills have been sent to the printer already, and are now in type.

The clerk of the House of Representatives says that this system will minimize the congestion of business during the first few days of the session, enable the state printer to get a start on the work ahead of him and have a liberal supply of printed bills on hand for the legislative committees to start working on.

It was decided to have some of the bills sent to the printer before the session opened when it was seen that an extraordinary number of measures are being filed for the coming session. All

(Continued on page five, column one)

## MR. ELLIOTT LEAVES MAINE C. R. R.

NEW YORK—It was reported today that Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, resigned today as a director of the Maine Central railroad.

Officers will be elected tomorrow.

## SHOE MEN WIN IN BLACKLIST SUIT BEGUN BY STRIKER

Dismissing the plaintiff's bill and reporting the case to the full bench, Judge Loring of the supreme court today handed down his decision in the suit of John Cornelli, a shoe cutter, against members of the Waverhill Shoe Manufacturers Association for damages on the ground that they boycotted him and prevented him from getting employment. Having been a striker in the Waverhill & Dobbins Company of Waverhill his name was placed on a blacklist which he claimed kept him from obtaining work in different factories.

Judge Loring ruled that the combination of the defendant employers to aid Waverhill & Dobbins Company in resisting the strike of their employees by refusing to employ the striking employees of the Waverhill & Dobbins Company was a legal combination and not a boycott by way of a blacklist.

## STORAGE PLANT TO BE BUILT

LYNN, Mass.—Plans for an artificial refrigerating plant are being prepared by F. W. Dean, Inc., of Boston, to be erected on the Breed wharf. The company is capitalized at \$300,000 and Arthur T. Smith of Winchester is president.

Charles S. Pierce, assistant counsel for the railroad, pleaded economy as the reason for the discontinuance. He said it was the desire of the management to give its patrons the best possible service consistent with the volume of travel but that in a recent expert examination of the physical condition of the property President Samuel Felton of the Chicago Great Western railroad declared that it cost the Boston & Maine \$1.75 per train mile to operate its passenger service.

For the first week in December Mr. Pierce said the revenue per train mile on the train from Boston to Waverhill was about 31 cents and the same was true of the train on the southern division to Lowell. The theater train on the southern division for the month of November averaged 31 cents per train mile.

Mr. Pierce said that if the petition is granted the Portland division train now leaving Boston at 11:24 p. m. for Waverhill would be set back so as to leave at 11:30 p. m. and the Portland division train for Reading at 11:35 p. m. would be set back to leave at 11:45 p. m. The southern division train now leaving Boston for Lowell at 11:21 p. m. would be set back to 11:40 p. m. and would continue to Nashua.

J. A. Brackett, counsel for the theater and hotel managers, said the facilities for getting to the North and South stations gave scant time for making trains. He said if the road intended to make a reduction it should be a temporary suspension only.

W. R. McDonald, business manager of the Boston opera house, John Schoe of the Tremont theater, Charles J. Rich manager of the Hollis, and Frederick J. McLean, spoke in opposition.

George E. Rix, traffic manager of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce and Daniel M. Casey, secretary of the Waverhill Board of Trade, spoke in favor of the discontinuance.

Junius T. Auerbach objected to the petition on the ground that it was submitted on a wrong basis. He said the petition claimed the trains were not paying, when it should have been on the ground of being financially bankrupt.

## CITIZENS ASK THAT STABLE BE FORBIDDEN

Mayor Fitzgerald withheld his decision until he consults with Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel, in regard to the petition of property owners seeking to stop the construction of a stable to cost about \$30,000 and maintain 120 horses on Vaughn street, near Devon street and Columbia road, which was the subject of a hearing today in his office.

Many of the 15 protestants asserted that when the question came before the board of health they were not given an opportunity to state fully their objections. They had never been told permission had been granted until operations were proceeding.

It was said the flats in this sector of the city bring \$40 and \$50 a month, and improvements in the district have been made recently at a cost of about \$1,000,000. Francis W. Carroll, represented the petitioners.

## SALEM ASSESSORS UNCOVER \$2,000,000 IN TAXABLE GOODS

SALEM, Mass.—Increases in the valuation of real and personal property aggregating \$1,928,100 have been found by the board of assessors since the April assessment, according to a report on the omitted tax filed with the city collector, John T. Quinn, today. The total assessed valuation is now given as \$30,179,622.

Eliminating abatement, the total tax available for city expense this year is \$826,364.23. This is an increase of \$39,538.35 over the April assessment. Of the assessed valuation increase \$31,100 is on real estate and \$1,807,600 on personal property.

The added valuation is placed mostly on personal property. The Perkins estate on Essex street is now assessed for \$200,000, having been considerably increased.

## DANVERS ACCEPTS FOUNTAIN GIFT

DANVERS, Mass.—Acceptance of a drinking fountain, the gift of Daughters of the American Revolution to the town, was voted at a special town meeting Monday night.

The moderator was instructed to appoint a committee of five to confer relative to a site for the gift, to be placed in Danvers square. The office of road commissioner was abolished and the office of highway surveyor was again established.

Each page of the Monitor must be attentively read to appreciate the full value of the many departments the paper contains. A careful survey will bring to light possibilities unthought of, some of which will show how the copies of the Monitor which you give to others may serve those who receive them.

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# Suffrage Federation Holds Lively Debate at Dublin

## IRISH WOMEN IN CONFERENCE URGE SUFFRAGE

Delegates From Many Parts of Ireland Attend Dublin Meeting at Which Minimum Wage Bill for Factories Is Indorsed

### DEBATE IS FEATURE

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The suffrage conference of the Irish Women's Suffrage Federation and the public meetings held in the Rotunda concert room have been attended by a very large number of visitors.

Delegates from many parts of Ireland, representing societies in Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught were present and also from a number of other suffrage societies and leagues.

Mrs. Spring Rice, who opened the proceedings, predicted that good effects would follow the conference, which had brought Ireland, north and south, on to a common platform to work for a common good. Miss Day from Cork spoke of the political future and said that it was only a question of time when the vote would be given to women and what the time would be depended upon the women themselves.

Possibly in an Irish parliament the United Irish League would form a majority, but there would be three minority parties, Sir Edward Carson's, the Independent Nationalists, and the Labor party. All these three are favorable to the enfranchisement of women, at all events they admit their claim. In another direction the Ulster women hold the key to the situation, for having given votes to women under the provisional government, they must see to it that if any change is made in the government of Ireland, women should not be debarred from the right that has been conceded.

Another speaker, from Lurgan, commented on the great change which has risen in the north on the suffrage question. At all social functions men now discuss the question seriously and respectfully.

The second day of the conference was devoted to the consideration of the unsatisfactory state of women who work

for factories. There is one woman inspector of factories, and her time is entirely taken up in the northern districts. Nineteen years had elapsed after the passing of the factory act before a woman was appointed.

Miss Mellone declared that a minimum wage bill would help the good employers who were undersold by the contractors who made the lowest offer. Miss Brown said that the average wage for women in Dublin was about 6s. 6d. a week, and there were plenty of women who would work at that wage.

The Rev. Denham Osborne spoke of the effect of low wages on morality. He said that once women were put on an equality, politically, with men, there would not be the same disparity in their wages as now.

A lively debate took place between the suffrage federation and a speaker for the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage on the third day of the conference, before a large and interested audience. Several speakers on both sides of the question took part in the discussion, the final speaker being Mr. Edge, K. C., the author of "The Sands of Time" and other novels. His position was that the sheltered position of women preserved their unselfishness, truthfulness and honesty. He said that 60 years ago a friend said to him, "You will find that women are better than men." He had certainly found that to be true.

At the conclusion of the debate, a motion in favor of votes for women was passed with a very large majority. There was the same result after a debate on the same subject which was held at the Mansion House the same evening, when the Lord Mayor summed up in favor of women's suffrage, concluding with the hope that there would be many women at the polls at the next municipal election, when several contests are expected.

The same day the Women's Social and Political Union held a meeting to protest against the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst and to demand the rescinding of the cat and mouse act. A vivid account of the suffrage campaign at Plymouth before the arrival of the Majestic with Mrs. Pankhurst was given by Mrs. Webb Smithwick, and there was no opposition to the resolutions put forward.

Mrs. Marion Phillips, the National Women's Labor League, London, and formerly of Australia, was introduced by the chairman, Conal O'Riordan.

Mrs. Marion Phillips, who was warmly received, said that in Australia it was primarily the educated, comfortable women who had obtained the vote; later they had been joined by the working women.

The vote had been easily won; it is the wishes of the working women that are powerful.

She was glad to see that in Dublin the men are willing to put the children first, but everywhere it is the working woman that comes last. Any woman, she declared, can undercut a man as regards wages. In the Lancashire cotton industry men and women are paid alike because of trades union organization. Women should be organized in trade unions. Collective action beautifies the character of the working girls; getting them to combine transforms them into serious and responsible people and teaches them to stand on their own feet. Girls should have the power of bargaining with their employer.

An interesting interview with M. France appeared recently in the Westminster Gazette, from which the following is an extract:

"No, I don't find much change since I was here last. In any case I am so fond of London and England that perhaps I should not notice anything not very startling. I have always been fond of coming over to see your museums and art collections. Ah, your pictures, your Constables and Gainsboroughs and Romneys!

"But, yes, it is your literature that has affected me most deeply. When I was quite young I had studied it very deeply, in translation, of course; unfortunately I don't understand English very much, but as, of course, you know all your great people have been translated into French. Shakespeare and Milton do not stand translation as well as Dickens and Scott, naturally, but I studied them all.

"I owe a great deal to Dickens, in my own work and outlook. And," the speaker leaned forward and touched my hand, "have you noticed how much Daudet owes to Dickens?" "Come, il s'agit de Dickens," was the phrase. I stopped to think a moment, and the master went on: "Think of Daudet's 'Jack' and its correspondences with David Copperfield." One saw at once and marvelled anew at the man's wide understanding. The Dora episode, and a dozen others, clearly show the imagination common to both. And then M. France reverted to Shakespeare, and reminded me that we in England were romantics before the French.

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"It is so difficult, he said again, to live a noble life.

Miss Cahalan, Drapers Assistant Association, said there should be more women inspectors of factories, and that complaints made in the inspector's office, if proved, should be accepted; at present they are only allowed if made in the factory, and the women workers know they will lose their place if they complain in the presence of the employer.

Miss Euphan Maxwell, M. D., bringing out her points in a clear and forceful speech, declared that she desired to see more cooperation between men and women. The Rev. R. M. Gwynn supported the point which Miss Cahalan had brought out desiring to see justice and protection for women in factories.

**SERVIAN BAKERIES CLOSE**

(Special to the Monitor)

BELGRADE, Servia—Owing to the dearness of flour caused by a trust organized by the principal flour mills, all the bakeries have closed. The city being without bread, a telegram was sent by the mayor for 10,000 loaves from Budapest.

AMERICAN—"Where Dreams Come True."

BLACKSTUXE—"Fairy's First Play."

PINE ARTS—Repertory.

POWER—David Warfield.

PRINCESS—William Hodge.

STUDEBAKER—"The Doll Girl."

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STUDEBAKER—"The Doll Girl."



(Copyright by Stanley, Dublin)

### ANATOLE FRANCE PRAISES BRITISH SENSE OF EQUALITY

French Writer Says He Is Fond of London and England and Declares He Ows Much to Dickens—Declines to Comment on Present Political Crisis in France

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Anatole France, the well-known French writer who has been more than once referred to as "the most distinguished force in letters since Tolstoy," has spent a very busy time while visiting London. He has been entertained by various bodies, and has made many speeches as characteristic as they were interesting.

An interesting interview with M. France appeared recently in the Westminster Gazette, from which the following is an extract:

"No, I don't find much change since I was here last. In any case I am so fond of London and England that perhaps I should not notice anything not very startling. I have always been fond of coming over to see your museums and art collections. Ah, your pictures, your Constables and Gainsboroughs and Romneys!

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### INDIA GOVERNMENT PLANS TO GIVE AID TO BANKS IN NEED

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—An important pronouncement has been made by Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, in an address delivered recently to the Madras Chamber of Commerce. It may be remembered that reference has been made to the severe experience of financial arrest, even panic, through which India has been passing.

The panic is undoubtedly due to overtrading, and to the reckless mismanagement of important native concerns in which certain banks had locked up a great deal of their money. The failure of the People's Bank at Lahore with over a million sterling of deposits started the collapse, and within two months more than a dozen native banks have closed their doors in various parts of the country, and the result has been to throw doubt upon the stability of the soundest and best banks in the country.

At least one prominent European managed bank has had a run upon it, and an attempt was made in Bombay to ruin the Specie bank through a petition from a shareholder who only held about £30 worth of shares. The petition was dismissed, but not before it had had the effect of causing a severe run upon the bank, and a further panic all over India.

It was stated in this correspondence that the government of India had come to the relief of the money market in Bombay by lending to the banks on easy terms some of the accumulations of treasure in its own coffers. Speaking at Madras the Viceroy referred to the incident, and announced that the government did not propose on this or future occasions of the kind to be merely a passive spectator of the crisis.

"We have closely followed the course of events," he said, "and where it has been possible and legitimate to do so we have given timely assistance. I am glad to say that there has been no undue disposition to look to government for help. Such help as we can properly give is limited in extent and necessarily subject to conditions and safeguards. But what we could do has been done, and will continue to be done."

There is reason to hope that this assistance, and the survival of the Indian Specie bank, may prove the turning point of the crisis, and that the time has come when confidence will begin to gradually reestablish itself.

### BREST AS GREAT PORT PREDICTED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A public demonstration of protest against the campaign in Morocco was held in Madrid recently. It was attended by large crowds of Republicans and Socialists, and from the character of the meeting it was abundantly evident that the policy of the government in the Spanish zone does not gain in popularity.

Quite recently, the government published a statement, which declared that it was anxious to pursue a policy of conciliation on the zone, and that this would be done, so far as the due maintenance of the authority of the army would permit. It is generally believed that General Alvaro, in the course of his recent visit to Madrid, received instructions to reduce future military operations to a minimum, and to endeavor to secure the pacification of the country by political means.

It is stated that the operations are costing 900,000 pesetas daily, and that the treasury is finding it increasingly difficult to meet the demands that are being made upon it.

With a view to supporting his contention, M. Casimir Perier has made a very careful study of the subject and in his book recently published, he sets forth innumerable reasons for spending a sufficient sum of money on the zone to render it capable of taking its place among the greatest ports of the world.

The harbor would, he explains, require considerable alteration, necessitating the expenditure of a sum of some £4,250,000.

### BROADER SCOPE IN EDUCATION IS URGED BY LORD CHANCELLOR

NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB HEARS BRITISH OFFICIAL DECLARE THAT THE COUNTRY IS ENTERING UPON PERIOD OF INDIFFERENCE WHICH CONSTITUTES A SERIOUS NATIONAL DANGER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The lord chancellor presided recently over a meeting held at the National Liberal Club. Speaking on the subject of education, with regard to which he said the Liberals had not a very good record although better than that of any other party, he pointed out the lack of keenness about education in England.

This indifference at the period they were entering upon, he said, constituted a serious national danger.

# Position of Germany in Near East Interests Europe

## TURKEY'S ACTION ON GEN. SANDERS STIRS SUSPICION

Porte's Explanation of Command of Constantinople Garrison Does Not Appear Wholly Satisfactory, Despite Situation

## RUSSIA IS WATCHFUL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—One of the most interesting and important questions in European politics at the present moment is the position of Germany in her relation with Turkey and the Near East, and the attitude of Russia in the matter. It is a question which involves many diverse interests.

The German military mission to Turkey, and the report that Lieut.-Gen. Liman von Sanders, the head of the mission, is to be placed in command of the garrison at Constantinople, has caused many heart searching in more than one chancery, and the protest from the banks of the Neva has been quick and decisive.

The situation created by this action on the part of the Turkish authorities is one, the importance of which it is much easier to understand than define. It is quite in vain for Talaat Bey, the minister of the interior, to point out, as he has pointed out quite recently, that none of the powers has anything to complain about, that the English admiral Limpus is the Turkish naval adviser, and that he is provided with a numerous English staff, which is likely to be still further increased, that the reconstruction of the docks and arsenals has been entrusted to an English firm, that an Englishman holds the position of financial adviser, that a Frenchman is at the head of the gendarmerie, another Frenchman inspector-general of finance, and yet another engineering adviser to the ministry of public works.

Talaat Bey has effected nothing by this summary, save to demonstrate with what completeness Turkey is in the hands of her political creditors. What is the navy, or rather where is it? says Russia as the spokesman of the triple entente, and any way what is a naval adviser, or a financial adviser, or an engineering adviser compared with commander-in-chief of the garrison of Constantinople?

All these months, she may be imagined as saying, we have steadfastly persisted in a friendly attitude toward you. We have refused to take advantage of your troubles. Despite the closing of the straits, the unrest in Armenia, the constant state of lawlessness in Syria, all of which afforded us pretexts for intervention which many nations would have eagerly seized upon, we have remained neutral. We did so, however, on one condition, the observance of which we always insisted upon and do still insist upon, namely, that the influence of no one power shall predominate at the Golden Horn.

Russia still insists upon the observance of this condition which she considers essential, if she on her part is to continue to preserve an attitude of abstention. The unwritten internationalization of Constantinople is the postulate underlying her policy. The moment General Liman von Sanders assumes supreme command of the garrison at Stamboul that postulate is swept away, and there can be little doubt that Russia will reconsider her attitude. Such is, very briefly, the position, and for Russia's attitude in the matter, it must be admitted, there is a great deal to be said.

Russia can look back on a long series of diplomatic duels, often approaching perilously near to war with Germany. It is only of late years that the full meaning of Bismarck's amazing diplomacy has become known, and it has not tended to draw the two peoples together. The story of the gradual evolution of the two great political groups in Europe is one which the Russian never can recall without a glance of suspicion towards Berlin.

He recalls the league of the three emperors which represented Bismarck's first attempt to encompass his great desire after 1871, the isolation of France, and then he recalls the genesis of the triple alliance, the conversations between Bis-

march and Andrassy, the careful calculation which led the iron chancellor to encourage Austria-Hungary in her policy of annexation in regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the underlying principle of it all, namely, to set up a perennial cause of friction between Russia and the dual monarchy and thus relieve the pressure on the western frontiers of the new empire.

He remembers the "friend in shining armor" in the crisis of 1908. And today he looks out over the Baltic as he anxiously lays stone on stone in the building of his great naval base at Hango, and regards with a sullen chagrin Germany's increasingly successful efforts to rouse the peoples of the "northern states" to a realization of the necessity of their combining to resist the onward march west, by "the old route to the Atlantic," of the forces of the Tsar.

Even then the picture is not complete, and the Russian has by no means reached the end of his grievances. As his thoughts leave the Baltic, they travel across the great plain to the farthest limits of the Near East. Here again, at another point of possible expansion, he encounters the same possible opposition. More than once it has been pointed out in the Monitor that there are roads around Urmia, up the Tigris valley, and along the rolling uplands of the Turco-Persian frontier, where a language is heard with strange frequency which is foreign to the land, and it is not the tongue of the Slav, but of the Teuton.

Then over and above everything else is the question of the Bagdad railway. The Russian who knows its history contemplates this German thread of steel through the heart of the near and mid-east with scant patience. In spite of all statements to the contrary, Russia has always regarded this territory as in some special sense her preserve. "Let those who have it hold it," the Russian diplomatist says in effect, "but if any one else is to have it it must be Russia." And now, fast pressed on to completion, right through her natural reversion, is a German railway, a railway from any official participation in which Russia has been excluded, not by any high-handed action on the part of Germany, but by an amazing blunder of her own finance minister.

M. Witte's message to the Russian public 11 years ago is something that the Russian diplomatist, of today is trying to forget, but, as miles are added to miles on the line to Bagdad, there must often come to his thought those words which so effectively stopped the would-be investors in the great enterprise not only in Russia, but in France and England; the Bagdad railway scheme was been excluded, not by any high-handed action on the part of Germany, but by a commanding blunder of her own finance minister.

On the shores of the Baltic then, in the Balkans, her own special care in the vast "no man's land" on the Turco-Persian frontier, in Asia Minor and to the Persian gulf, the Russian cannot move without rubbing shoulders with the German. And now Constantinople itself is threatened. It must be conceded, therefore, that Russia is not without excuse for her opposition to the military mission.

Any one who has followed the internal history of Turkey during the past five years knows that the detachments of the army stationed at Constantinople have always exercised the strongest possible political influence, an influence which has often showed itself a deciding factor in matters of great international moment. There can really be little doubt that if the command of the Constantinople garrison is finally placed in the hands of Germany, German influence will tend to become a deciding factor in the internal affairs of Turkey, and a situation might well be created in which Turkish independence would become a mere fiction.

Of all the powers in Europe, Russia is certainly the most interested in securing the strict neutrality of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, her only path in the south to the open sea. She not unnaturally views with considerable apprehension the prospect of the complete ascendancy of her powerful neighbor on the Golden Horn.

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poses, he said, the future of the flying machine depended on its ability to compete successfully with other means of locomotion. It must be able therefore to offer advantages in respect of one or more of the following: (1) speed; (2) cheapness; (3) range; (4) safety and reliability.

Elementary calculations of the weight, speed, and power of a modern flying machine showed that the only advantages possessed by it at present were speed and directness of route, and that these were more than offset by the cost of traveling. The most necessary improvements were an increase in the useful weight carried per horse power, and an increase in stability.

The means of increasing the useful weight of the flying machine were examined. On the basis of improvements in construction which were considered possible within a few years the lecturer gave the chief date of a machine suitable to cross the Atlantic. The possibility of prolonged human flight without motive power was considered unlikely. The weight of nature's heaviest flying creatures rarely exceeded 20 pounds, and a man provided with wings would weigh 10 times as much.

Dealing with the machine known as the helicopter, the lecturer put forward a method of making such a machine workable, though it would require more power than the usual type, and would be less convenient in use.

Germany, he said, would be a great falling off compared with former exhibitions at St. Louis and Chicago, and could only result in injury to Germany.

The railway transport was also a matter of overwhelming difficulty, the sea route through the Panama canal was absolutely uncertain, and the Cape Horn route demanded 100 days. Geheimrat Lewald declared, too, that the expense had been much underrated. The German building at the St. Louis exhibition had cost 1,800,000 marks; the insurance alone 450,000. It would be impossible to produce anything like a satisfactory exhibit at San Francisco under 5,000,000 marks, as that exhibition remaining open longer than the St. Louis, expenses would be greater in proportion. The proposals were brought before the Reichstag on the last day of the session, and were finally withdrawn.

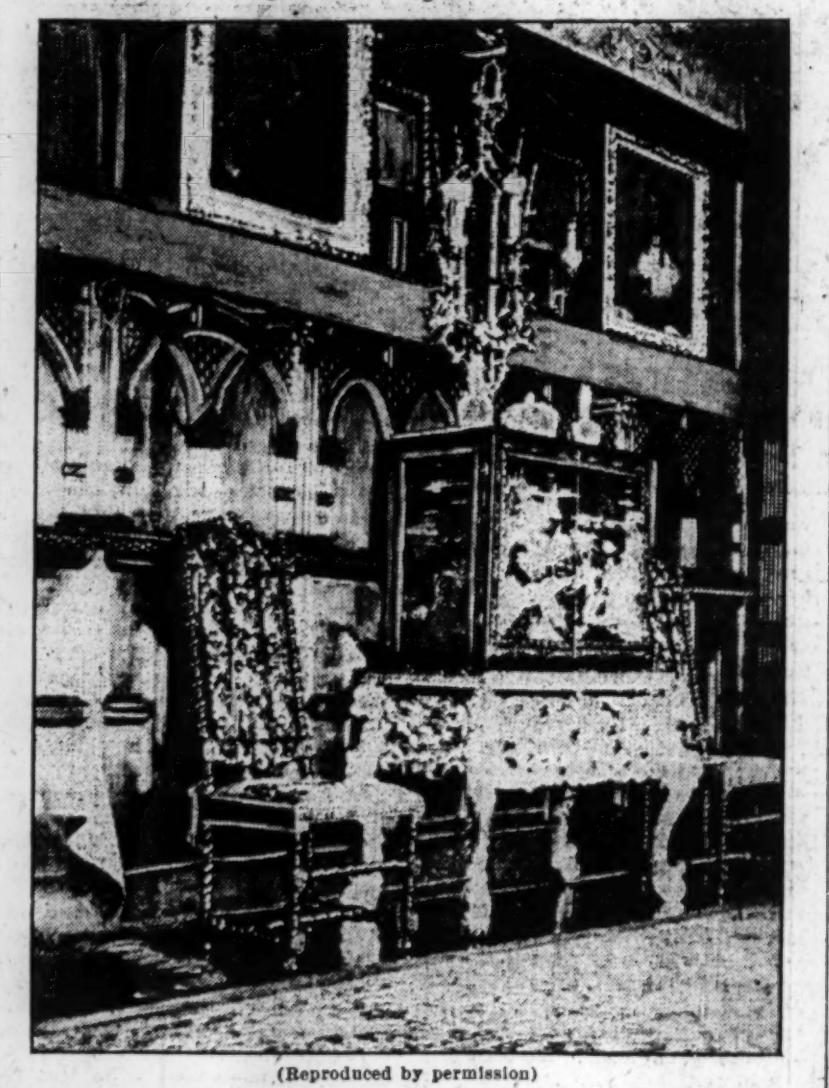


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## BRITISH QUEEN MAKES VISIT TO AN OLD ELIZABETHAN HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—One of the visits paid by the Queen during her stay at Chatsworth was to Lyme Hall, an old Elizabethan house, the home of Lord and Lady Newton. The Queen's route from Chatsworth lay through Taddington, Buxton, Whaley Bridge and Disley, which were hung with bunting and where the keenest appreciation of the Royal visit was shown. At Buxton a large number of



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## AUSTRALIA GOVERNOR-GENERAL URGES AN INCREASE IN EXPORTS

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—At the annual dinner given by the lord mayor, his excellency the Governor-General, Lord Denman, spoke of the past year as

memorable in the history of the Commonwealth, notably amongst other reasons because it was the first opportunity they had had of welcoming the first admiral commanding an Australian fleet, the one outstanding event during the year having been the arrival of the Australian fleet unit.

It was an event likely to have an important bearing upon the naval strategy and the naval strength of the empire, and which would not be without its effect on the relation between Great Britain and the other imperial dominions.

Whilst others had been talking, Australia had been doing. The year was

also memorable because it was the last occasion they were likely to have the presence of Major-General Kilpatrick, the inspector-general of the Commonwealth military forces, who had done

splendid work for Australia in that capacity.

He (Lord Denman) was glad that the work done by the inspector-general in Australia and the importance of the Australian military service had been recognized by the war office in the appointment of Major-General Kilpatrick to the important position of director of military operations in India. Continuing, His Excellency said that whilst the imports from the United States had of late years largely increased, Australian exports to the United States had shown a decrease, and he trusted that no means would be neglected to secure an increase in the ratio of exports. Speaking of the charms and advantages of residence in Melbourne, Lord Denman said the longer he lived in Melbourne the better he liked it.

PROBLEMS OF AIR DISCUSSED BEFORE EDINBURGH SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A lecture entitled "Some Aeronautical Problems" was recently delivered by Mr. Gulliver to the Edinburgh Aeronautical Society. The lecturer dealt chiefly with the commercial possibilities of the flying machine.

Apart from sporting and military pur-

poses, he said, the future of the flying machine depended on its ability to compete successfully with other means of locomotion. It must be able therefore to offer advantages in respect of one or more of the following: (1) speed; (2) cheapness; (3) range; (4) safety and reliability.

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Dealing with the machine known as the helicopter, the lecturer put forward a method of making such a machine workable, though it would require more power than the usual type, and would be less convenient in use.

## AUSTRIA HOPES TO MAKE TRIESTE EMIGRATION PORT

Ministry of Commerce to Do Everything for Home Companies to Keep Free of Pool

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—After long delays and procrastination it would seem that the questions of the Canadian Pacific Company and the emigration trade generally are about to be settled.

The Canadian Pacific Company has already had losses amounting to 50,000,000 kronen through the action of the Austro-Hungarian government, but now the award is to be given in favor of the Austrian ports. The ministry of commerce intends to do everything to favor the Austrian and Hungarian companies, in order to keep them independent of the pool.

The government hopes by the granting of peculiar facilities, to enable the port of Trieste to become the great emigration port for emigrants from southern Russia, the Balkans and Austria-Hungary. The port has not been popular, excepting for the poorest class of emigrants, as the journey to America has been much more lengthy than via Hamburg or Bremen.

When the conditions under which the emigrants travel are considered there is no wonder that they wish to make the voyage as short as possible. If the rates via Trieste can be kept low, there is no doubt, however, that the emigrants will choose that port. The Austro-Hungarian military authorities, having the control in their own hands, can, in the case of Trieste, keep a very strict watch over emigrants, and prevent any persons liable to military service from leaving the country.

It is believed that the trade which will be brought to the country east of Trieste, by diverting the mass of emigrant traffic from the German ports to Austrian centers, will amply compensate for any expense incurred by the government in encouraging the trade. Steamboat companies are in future to be made responsible for all the delinquencies of their employees, irrespective of the terms of the engagement, thus the plea put forward by the pool companies, that their agents only worked by the job, and that the companies are not responsible for their actions, will not be accepted in future.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA TREASURY SHOWS LARGER EXPENSES

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The treasury returns of the revenue and expenditure of South Australia for the three months ended Sept. 30 last show that the current financial year has opened on the whole very satisfactorily.

The receipts during the quarter totaled £1,021,772, being an increase of £8,803 on the revenue for the corresponding three months of 1912. The expenditure last quarter amounted to £1,024,025, thus leaving a debit balance on Oct. 1 of £225.

As, however, it has often happened that the deficiency at the end of the first quarter exceeded the amount stated, and that nevertheless the financial year has closed with a substantial surplus, no importance need be attached to the trifling debit balance.

Compared with the figures for the first three months of 1912, there was an increase in expenditure last quarter of £28,409. To both the increase in the receipts and the increase in disbursements the railways were the largest contributors, the revenue from that branch of the State's activities having been £73,772 and the expenditure £46,780 greater than in September quarter of the previous year.

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## POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER CLEARING

Debate on Draft of Answer to Speech From Throne Is Serving to Expose Methods of Various Groups in Parliament — Socialist Members' Speeches Improve

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
FLORENCE, Italy—The debate on the draft of the answer to the speech from the throne continues, and is serving gradually to expose the political methods and instincts of the various groups in Parliament. As it proceeds, the objects and tactics of the various elements emerge more clearly, and enable one to form a much better idea of the politics of the day than was possible a fortnight ago.

At the moment of writing, the Extreme Left, through its socialist spokesman, has not really strengthened itself. It has accused a good deal and used a good deal of bad language; the bad language in such a case always falls by its own weight, and accusations, unless confirmed by fact, are worse than useless.

One of the accusations brought against the present Liberal government is that it made a deal with the clericals, but so far the only result of the statement in debate has been to give Signor Giolitti a chance to say that any who may have signed the "Gentiloni agreement," have no right to call themselves Liberals. These words, contained in a mere interjection by one of the coolest of "old parliamentary hands," have quite as much weight as if they occurred in the course of a full dress speech.

On the other hand, in many of the speeches there occurs a note that is much more significant and sounds truer. Speakers have used the word "dictatorship" of the Giolitti government, and although they have used it carelessly it has more meaning than some of the things that have been said, because it intimates that long enjoyment of a great majority in the Chamber and the power it confers, have made the prime minister arbitrary. This again is easier to say than to prove, but it has the elements perhaps of a more awkward situation for Government than appears.

It is only fair to say that the Socialist speeches have improved in quality. At any rate the government, if professions mean anything, cannot look to Socialists for much support, though the mood of their shower speakers must not be taken as an abusive or personal spirit.



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# Mexico Talks Warships Central America for Entente

## STRENGTHENING TIES WITH SPAIN SEEN AS HUERTA AIM

Preparations by Administration for Receptions to Officers and Men of Cruiser Carlos V. as Well as Japanese Ship Izumo Show Desire for Cordial Relations

## INTEREST IN THE NAVY INCREASES

MEXICO CITY—Considering the attitude of Francisco Villa toward the Spanish residents of Chihuahua in connection with preparations to give the officers and men of the Spanish cruiser Carlos V. a hearty welcome on the arrival of the man-of-war at Veracruz, the report is finding credence here that the government proposes greatly to strengthen its relations with Spain.

Plans are also under way to make the coming of the Japanese cruiser Izumo to Mazatlan and Manzanilla an occasion for demonstrating the friendly relations that at present exist between Tokio and Mexico City. Interest in naval matters has assumed an increased importance since the Mexican gunboats made their successful attack on the revolutionary forces back of Tampico. It is stated that preliminary steps already have been taken to strengthen the navy, which at present consists of half a dozen gunboats and several transports.

Evidently the provisional government is not discouraged by what is taking place in the north, for it is said on good authority that plans will be announced shortly for the purchase of several modern ships. Further plans for increasing the efficiency of the Mexican navy include the establishment of two naval schools, one on the Pacific and another on the gulf coast. One purpose of this move would be to turn out sailors in the shortest possible time. The desire to establish a naval base at Clipperton island is stronger than ever, and while the territory is involved in a dispute with the French government, it is hoped that King Victor Emmanuel, who is the arbiter in the matter, will see the necessity of Mexico having the island.

A commission composed of Francisco Garcia Castaneda, second introducer of ambassadors, Roberto Caso, a member of the protocol and other employees of the department of foreign relations has left Mexico City for Veracruz to meet the Spanish ship and invite the captain, the officers and the sailors of the Carlos V. to visit the capital as the guests of the Mexican government. In case the invitation is accepted the government will furnish a special train for the marines to make the trip to this city. Several members of the staff of the Spanish legation here and representatives of the Spanish colony residing here also left for Veracruz to meet the officers and escort them to the capital.

The Mexican government is desirous of showing every courtesy possible to the Spanish marines in order to demonstrate once more the good friendship existing between Mexico and Spain, and also to show that the government regrets the treatment accorded the Spaniards in Torreon and Chihuahua. The Spanish colony in Veracruz also is making preparations to accord an enthusiastic reception to the marines of the Carlos V. A banquet and a ball will be given in the Spanish casino. The Carlos V. is the first Spanish warship that has visited Mexican coasts in several years. The last Spanish warship that has visited Mexican coasts was the training ship Nautilus, which came to Veracruz several years ago. The Carlos V. is one of the most modern ships of the Spanish navy.

Kumasaburo Tanabe, first secretary of the Japanese legation, has left for the west coast by the way of Guadalajara, to invite the commander and the officers of the Izumo to come to the capital. It



American Consul William E. Alger in his office, Mazatlan

## NEW RAIL AND WATER ROUTES MAKE BOLIVIA'S TRAVEL EASIER

LA PAZ, Bolivia—It is the opinion of many travelers after entering Bolivia, and reaching the capital, that the inaccessibility of this republic has been much overestimated. Twenty years ago such an assertion might have been true, for the first railroad within this country was not opened until President Acre, on May 15, 1892, formally dedicated the line. Antofagasta, then a Bolivian port, and now in possession of Chile, is the starting point on the Pacific coast, and the terminus in the interior is Oruro.

The second railway in this country was opened in 1903. It was constructed with public funds, and unites Guapi, on Lake Titicaca, with La Paz. The distance is 80 miles. The Antofagasta-Oruro road has a length of about 600 miles. Should the visitor desire to enter Bolivia from Argentina the course would be to start at Buenos Aires or Rosario and to take the Central Argentine line to Tucuman, thence to Jujuy and La Quiaca, on the frontier of Bolivia. It would be necessary, however, to take the stage-coach as far as Tupiza, and from there to Uyuni. The latter town is one of the stations on the Antofagasta road. From here train may be taken to La Paz by way of Oruro.

The railroad from Tucuman in Argentina to Perico, takes the traveler towards the eastern section of Bolivia. The River Paraguay route for the eastern section also gives steamer facilities to Curumba and to Puerto Suarez. In all of these ports it is still necessary to do much muleback riding in order to make suitable connections. From

## BALBOA SOON TO START WORK ON PERMANENT HOMES

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Work will be started shortly on the erection of 10 concrete four-family quarters on the southern spur of Sosa hill, which will be the first residences constructed in the permanent town of Balboa. Forces under the direction of the landscape architect are engaged in street construction in this part of the town, and on the hill between Ancon and Sosa hills, the grade of which, including the old La Boca road is being raised to secure proper drainage by an additional fill of about 75,000 cubic yards.

The layout of the town provides a distribution of streets from the new administration building, which is situated on a spur of Ancon hill, and faces Sosa hill. A wide avenue, or prado, with double roadways and central parking, extends directly from an elliptical plaza below the administration building to the foot of Sosa hill, terminating at the old La Boca road in a square around which will be grouped the commissary, postoffice, and clubhouse, with the hotel and other community buildings.

At the Ancon hill end of the avenue will be grouped the police station, court house, and such other buildings as may be devoted to the uses of civil administration in proximity to the administration building. The intervening stretch of prado will be lined with quarters, which will also be built on lateral streets, branching on either side from the prado, but irregular and picturesque in character. The propagation of plants for the townsite has been undertaken at the Corozal farm.

LA PAZ, Lower California—The exclusive concession for pearl-fishing has been cancelled, but the results of free fishing are not satisfactory.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—A law has been promulgated by the government of the province of San Juan, authorizing the Banco Provincial to increase its capital to \$11,000,000, the bank becoming an institution of mixed credit between the state and the shareholders, and the province guaranteeing a 5 per cent interest.

## MEN ESTABLISHING PERU LIMITS HAD A DIFFICULT TASK

LIMA, Peru—With the departure of the boundary commission from Peru the magnitude of the labors which have engaged the attention of the members of the commission is again noted. For three years the commission has been at work delimiting the Peru-Bolivia boundary, which was left to arbitration. The British members of the commission consisted of Maj. H. S. Toppin of the fifth fusiliers, Capt. M. R. C. Nansen of the royal artillery and Lieut. C. E. Moore of the royal engineers.

The French members of the Bolivian commission were Colonels Mailles and Vincento. Both the French and British members of the commission made many friends in Lima and elsewhere in the two countries whose boundary line was in dispute. The delimitation of the southeastern frontier of Peru has been a great task. The line had to be run across the towering Andes and through the dense jungle land of the montana. As soon as the report is turned in and a decision rendered the relations between Peru and Bolivia will take on a new color.

As the time approaches for the United States Senate to consider the treaty with Nicaragua which proposes to grant the North American republic the exclusive right to construct a canal across Nicaraguan territory, a certain element in Central America makes strong objection to any such arrangement. Curiously enough, Salvador, the first of the Central American countries to accept the peace proposal of Secretary Bryan, both officially and unofficially, objects to the treaty with Nicaragua. It is a fact, of course, that the general treaty of arbitration, proposed to all the world, bears no resemblance to what the United States and Nicaragua desire to do specifically. The treaty to come before the Senate speaks of rights to construct a waterway, and inferentially gives to Nicaragua a sum of money of which that country is much in need.

The mere fact that in all of the Central American countries objection has sprung up to any arrangement which in the least resembles paternalism, is enough to give pause. True, the United States has no design on territory, nor does it want more peoples to deal with than at present. But many Central Americans today are more sensitive than ever as to their treasured independence. Affairs in Mexico have not cleared the political horizon there enough for one to see the drift beyond the Rio Grande. Talk of intervention has not been dissipated. And in the meantime agitators, with personal ends to serve, are busy in Central America and at Washington.

Soon after Congress convenes, it is believed, the attitude of President Wilson as to Central America will be known. The President already has spoken relative to Mexico. Revolutions can find no helping hand in the United States, notwithstanding the evident fact that the Mexican so-called constitutionalists are decidedly revolutionary in their purpose. But constitutional government must be maintained, according to the United States chief executive. Disgruntled politicians in Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua or even in Costa Rica, find no support in North America. Apart from what may be said to the contrary, it would seem that a beneficial influence of the United States in Nicaragua might help that country to find itself and so, normally and gradually, bring peace and prosperity to a section of the western world that nature has provided for so bountifully.

## FIRST PERMANENT COMMISSARY WILL LOCATE IN ANCON

### Modern Concrete Structure to Be Erected Especially for the Use of Gold Employees in District

ANCON, C. Z.—The first commissary building of a permanent type to be erected in the Canal Zone will be at Ancon. It will have a modern store front, with a large display window on each side of the vestibule and it will open on a porch about six feet wide and 40 feet long, the roof of which will be supported by concrete pillars. From the porch a flight of steps will lead to the ground level.

The time required for this trip is only 18 hours. From Peru a line starts at the port of Molendo, passing Arequipa, to Puno. At Puno, on the border of Lake Titicaca, passengers are transferred to the steamer for crossing the lake. This sail takes about 12 hours, and landing is made at Guapi, Bolivia. From Guapi there is rail connection with La Paz.

Bolivia may be entered from Brazil by way of the Amazon river. From Para the voyage leads up the Amazon river for a distance of 1200 miles to Manaus. The recently completed railway has abolished much difficult travel in that vicinity, and where formerly it took a month to get around the rapids and other obstructions, the distance is now covered in less than a day. At Villa Bella the traveler finds two routes, one by the Beni river, toward the northwest, leading to the department of La Paz, and the other by way of the Mamore river to the departments of Beni, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba.

The River Paraguay route for the eastern section also gives steamer facilities to Curumba and to Puerto Suarez. In all of these ports it is still necessary to do much muleback riding in order to make suitable connections. From

## HONDURANS WILL PROTEST AGAINST NICARAGUA PACT

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—Political influence is being brought to bear to defeat the negotiations between Nicaragua and the United States for a treaty giving the latter country the exclusive right to construct a canal across Nicaraguan territory. Former President Bonilla, of Honduras, has gone to Washington to fight the treaty. The prime mover in the scheme for a Central American federation is President Cabral, of Guatemala, but there is an understanding between politicians in the four opposing countries to defeat the treaty if possible.

The outlook is that a number of Central American politicians will assemble in the United States capital within the next few weeks. The treaty with Nicaragua is due in the Senate the latter part of January or the early part of February. The objection of Honduras to the treaty is that it would encroach on this country's rights because, it claims, part of the land and water territory needed for the canal is Honduran property.

## PERUVIANS OBJECT TO PETROLEUM TAX

LIMA, Peru—Considerable opposition has arisen against the proposed export tax on petroleum. The supposition prevails that the government desires to reimburse itself for losses sustained in the reduction of rubber exports from which a good revenue was obtained. Those objecting to a tax on oil claim that it would tend to retard the industry which now is showing promise.

## TRADE NOTES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—A recent census of Montevideo shows a population of 367,305, as compared with 347,172 a year ago.

PANAMA—The recent visit of Lord Murray, who represents the Lord Cowdray oil interests, attracted considerable attention in this city and the zone.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—A consignment of 15 aeroplanes for the Brazilian army has reached here in charge of the aviator Gino Pelle.

LA GUAJIRA, Venezuela—Extensive port improvements are under way, with the La Guajira harbor corporation building a 1600 foot breakwater, and additional wharf space, with special reference to a large importation of coal.

BAHIA, Brazil—The Brazilian government has granted an annual subsidy of \$400,000 to a new steamship line on condition that it shall make two calls a month, both ways, at Bahia and Peru-nambuco.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Wool shipments from the River Plate ports from Oct. 1, 1912, to Sept. 30, 1913, were 486,266 bales. The United States took 35,000 bales.

LA PAZ, Lower California—The exclusive concession for pearl-fishing has been cancelled, but the results of free fishing are not satisfactory.

COLON, Panama—There is information to the effect that 15 large steamship companies are preparing to send vessels through the canal shortly after it opens.

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## SALVADOR ASKS GREATER TRADE WITH NEIGHBORS

Central American State That Has Only One Seacoast Sees Benefit in Cementing Relationship Between Sister Republics

## POLITICS PUT ASIDE

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—The republic of Salvador is peculiarly situated in that it is the only Central American country which has no Atlantic seaboard. In one way, this is a disadvantage to the smallest of the five Central American republics. But on the other hand it gives the government less international concern than if it had both coasts to cover.

A concerted movement was begun recently in Salvador to extend its trade with the neighboring countries. Although the value of selling abroad is not underestimated here, yet it is believed that much more could be done in the line of commerce with those whose interests are closely allied with Salvador. Plantation owners, as well as exporters, have joined hands in this effort to pour the products of the country into Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala in particular.

Costa Rica is in a somewhat similar position to Salvador, in that it has a well defined government, based on a long period of peaceful endeavor.

The new railroad work planned for this country would tend to improve trade relations with the neighbors. The line between this city and Santa Ana, on the Guatemalan border, has been effective in increasing business. The San Miguel to Usulutan railway, recently opened, is expected to provide a new channel for commerce. Congress now is considering the report on a survey of another road to run from the capital to the port of La Libertad.

The subvention granted the National Society of Agriculture by the government is beginning to help in the proper development of lands. The government commission under the direction of B. McIntire and E. Bermudez is investigating the Lempa river territory in order to determine the necessity for further irrigation. The cascades of the Lempa river are said to be able to generate great power, and an English engineering firm has reported recently that the utilization of the cascades for the production of electric light and power, would be of high advantage to the country. Rice

export to Nicaragua has been so heavy the last year that this fact alone encourages the promoters of closer trade relations. Shipments are made easily by water, since the bay of Fonseca lies immediately between Salvador and Nicaragua.

In some way the political issues have been seeking a chance to become part of the trade questions of the country, but the intelligent people do not think it wise to mix politics and commerce. The repeated rumor that a Central American federation is planned as the best solution of the Central American problem, is little credited here as an event soon to be accomplished. The differences in character of the various governments in this part of America are still too great to permit of anything closer than friendly relations. And should Nicaragua finally enter into a treaty with the United States, which would make the Nicaraguan government somewhat accountable to Washington in domestic matters, this would hardly lead to the Central American union spoken of so often.

## BOATS ON AMAZON ADOPT MEXICO OIL FOR FUTURE FUEL

PARA, Brazil—Arrangements are under way for burning fuel oil on the steamers of the company controlling passengers and freight traffic on the Amazon. The oil is to come from Mexico. The Port of Para Steamship Company's vessels traverse the main river and its 60 navigable branches. Most of the vessels are Pittsburgh built stern-wheelers. A number of the pilots are from the United States.

An idea of the great distances of the Amazon and its tributaries can be gathered from the fact that the boats of the company cover annually close to 400,000 miles. It is 3300 miles from this port to Cruzeiro do Sul, 2400 miles to Empreza on the Acne river, and 2400 miles to Senna Madura on the Yaco. The Amazon river at its mouth is 80 miles across. The island of Marajo lies in the center. Ocean steamers anchor in 180 feet of water at Manaus, which city lies 1100 miles up the Amazon from the coast. The river averages 3½ miles in width all the way to Manaus.

LAKE TITICACA AN AID TO TRAVEL LA PAZ, Bolivia—Lake Titicaca, which is the highest fresh water lake in the world, greatly facilitates travel between Peru and the Bolivian boundary. Its importance is increasing with the extension of the railroads.

HAT EXPORTS OF ECUADOR LARGE QUITO, Ecuador—"Panama" hats to the value of \$237,000 were exported from Ecuador last year. Porto Rico and the Philippines imported some of them.

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# Legislature Measures Nearly Double

(Continued from page one)  
records for previous filing have been broken.

When last year's session opened Jan. 1 there were 146 bills in the clerk's office. Up to today about 300 have been filed and the session does not start until tomorrow.

When the comparison is made by dates it is found that 206 bills had been filed up to Jan. 1 of this year, which represents an increase of about 37 per cent over the bills of last year.

Among the latest bills to be filed are 30 from the mayor of Boston. Among them are the following:

That when the Boston city council takes up the revision of the city it plan for 36 wards in place of the present 26.

To abolish poll taxes and reduce the minimum amount on which the income tax is now assessed.

That the commonwealth shall pay the county of Suffolk one third of the amount paid by said county for janitor service, lighting, heating, and repairs for the county court house.

That the treasurer of the commonwealth shall reimburse Boston for each pupil enrolled in the normal school a sum equal to the average expense of the commonwealth incurred for the tuition of a pupil in state normal schools.

To provide for alteration and improvement of Copley square.

To extend the authority of the city to expend money to send its representative to conventions on municipal affairs or to other cities for information.

That labor be paid not less than is paid on private contracts.

That all license fees for the sale of liquors in Boston be paid to the city.

To increase the fees for liquor licenses in Boston never heretofore granted by the licensing board; that the 14 licenses which are withheld by the board may be issued at the prevailing market price when a liquor saloon is sold and transferred.

To provide that all license fees for licenses other than for the sale of liquor, issued by the licensing board, be paid into the city treasury and that the salary of the secretary of said board be increased to \$3500.

To authorize the city of Boston to appropriate money for the maintenance of the Museum of Fine Arts.

That all bills and resolutions be required to be filed before the legislative session opens.

For a commission to study and investigate the practical workings of the single tax and report on the advisability of such taxation in this commonwealth.

To provide for taxing all lands of the commonwealth situate in the city of Boston leased for business purposes; thus to enable the city to tax the Commonwealth flats.

For reapportionment of the annual assessments for the Metropolitan water system. To provide for the payment of interest upon overdue water bills.

That unpaid water rates shall be a lien upon real estate. To amend the act of 1911 relative to giving of bonds in blasting operations, so that a contractor can give a blanket bond.

To amend the building law of the city, so that the height of buildings shall be equal to 2 1/2 times the width of the street on which they are located plus 2 1/2 times the width that they are set back from the street line.

That fines received on account of the operation of automobiles in Boston shall be turned in to the city for the repair of its roads.

That fees received on account of automobiles registered shall be apportioned between the Boston park and metropolitan park systems.

To place all assistant assessors of Boston under the civil service.

That there be no assignment of wages and attachments of salary and wages of employees of the commonwealth, a county, city or town unless for absolute necessities.

To authorize the city to file petitions to have damages assessed by a jury for the taking of or injury to real estate. The law now limits this to the party injured.

Representative Maurice Caro of Chelsea has filed resolutions of protest against the segregation of negro employees in Washington; also resolutions protesting against the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill to enforce the reading and writing test on all immigrants; also to appropriate \$35,000 for hand concerts on metropolitan reservations; to increase the salaries of the secretary, treasurer and auditor to \$7000; that a magistrate on civil process may on motion within 24 hours extend the time or extend the order for the arrest of a judgment debtor.

Representative John E. Beck of Chelsea filed a bill providing for an additional medical examiner and additional associate medical examiner of Suffolk county, each for seven years, and to act for East Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop.

Representative Michael Cotter has filed bills to provide that whoever discharges or threatens to discharge an employee or to reduce his wage in order to prevent his serving on a jury, shall be punished by a fine of from \$100 to \$5000.

He also offers a bill to require that no street or elevated railway shall carry a number of passengers in any one car exceeding by 50 per cent the seating capacity of such car, under penalty of \$100 fine to the railway company and \$10 fine to the conductor who violates this act. Every passenger obliged to stand shall, under this bill, receive a rebate check for one-half the fare he has paid while standing and two rebate checks shall be good for any distance for which one fare is paid.

## MR. LOMASNEY PARTY CHOICE FOR SPEAKER

Democratic Representatives, in Caucus Today, Are Expected to Name Ward 8 Leader to Oppose Grafton Cuhsing

## PROGRESSIVES K E Y

Caucus of the Democratic representatives-elect to choose a nominee for speaker of the House of Representatives, scheduled for 3 p.m. today at the State House, begin the preliminaries to the opening tomorrow of the session of the Legislature of 1914.

Today's meeting is expected to result in the choice of Representative Martin M. Lomasney of Boston as the Democratic nominee. There are no other candidates actively seeking the position, although it is believed by many that Representative Peter F. Tague of Charlestown would be the second choice of the caucus.

The second gathering of legislators is set for 7 o'clock tonight when the Republican senators-elect are due to gather together at the State House to agree on their nominee for president of the Senate.

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## ARLINGTON LODGE INSTALLS

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Installation of officers of the Ida F. Butler Rebekah lodge, No. 182, I.O.O.F., took place last evening in Odd Fellows' hall. District Deputy Grand Master Mrs. Fannie G. Ellis and suite of West Somerville officiated.

## RECTOR TO CHANGE PLACE

NEWTON, Mass.—The Rev. Lewis Parsons, rector of St. James' Episcopal church at Amesbury, who has accepted a call to St. Paul's church, Newton Highlands, will preach his first sermon here Feb. 8.

## MASSACHUSETTS TO MAKE START FOR CIVIC HALL

Bay State Men and Women Meet Today to Map Campaign to Collect \$200,000 for Quota Towards National Memorial

## MONEY IS SUBSCRIBED

Definite plans for procedure in the campaign to collect \$200,000, which is Massachusetts' share of the \$2,500,000 to be raised for the building of a national civic hall and peace memorial in Washington are to be made at the first meeting of the campaign held in room 431 of the State House this afternoon under the auspices of the George Washington Association, which has been formed to direct and carry on the work.

Attempt will be made to have all funds on hand before Feb. 22. Massachusetts has taken the lead in the undertaking, because of its superior organization. Invitations have been sent out by Governor Foss to governors in other states, inviting them to assist him in the movement by appointing commissioners in their own state which shall organize the work there.

Twenty-seven governors already have accepted including Elias H. Ammons, Colorado; Charles R. Miller, Delaware, John H. Haines, Idaho; Samuel M. Ralston, Indiana; George H. Hodges, Kansas; William T. Haines, Maine; Woodbridge N. Ferris, Michigan; Adolph O. Eberhart, Minnesota; S. V. Stewart, Montana; William C. McDonald, New Mexico; Locke Craig, North Carolina; L. B. Hanna, North Dakota; James M. Cox, Ohio; John K. Tener, Pennsylvania; Andrew J. Pothier, Rhode Island; Oscar B. Colquitt, Texas; Ernest Lister, Washington; Henry D. Hatfield, West Virginia; Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming; George W. Hunt, Arizona; Phillips L. Goldsborough, Maryland; John M. Slaton, Georgia; Earl Brewer, Mississippi; Lee Clegg, Oklahoma; Ben W. Hooper, Tennessee; Hiriam W. Johnson, California; and Tasker L. Oddie, Nevada.

The total fund has been divided according to the size and population of each state.

Representatives of about 200 towns and cities of this state are expected to be present at the meeting today. Contributions from many of these have already been made or subscribed.

In addition to short speeches by mayors of the cities, Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald have been invited to speak. Addresses are to be given by Herbert Parker and W. Cameron Forbes.

Former Congressman Samuel L. Powers, chairman of the Massachusetts Advisory Council of the George Washington Association, presided.

The committee will ask a preliminary report by Jan. 15.

## HOWARD ELLIOTT MEETS ATTORNEY FOR GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page one) where he was to take up certain phases of the case.

As to when he would see the attorney-general again, Mr. Elliott said he did not know. He would be in Washington several days, however, and the impression left with the newspaper men was that he would see not only the attorney-general, but other officials of the department of justice, a number of times between now and his departure for Boston.

There was nothing specific that could be said today, Mr. Elliott remarked to the correspondents. He evaded all direct questions and said that the case was not yet in such condition as to justify definite statements of any kind.

The fact that Mr. Elliott is to remain in Washington several days leads to the belief that he has submitted propositions to the government, which are to form the basis of a satisfactory settlement of the pending controversy, and that his prolonged stay will be for the purpose of working out some of the details.

The conference with Mr. Adkins, for instance, following the two-hour conference with the attorney-general, in which Mr. Gregory participated, is understood to be for the purpose of arranging details.

If the proposition submitted by Mr. Elliott to the government were not satisfactory, it is pointed out, that fact would have been brought out at the conference this forenoon, and there would be no necessity for his remaining here "several days."

"I feel sure that a satisfactory agreement between the department of justice and the New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. will be reached. Otherwise the department would pursue some other course."

Attorney General McReynolds made this statement today following a two-hour conference with President Howard Elliott. He expects to see the railroad official again tomorrow or next day.

## FELLOWSHIP MEETING PLANNED

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The Women's Missionary Societies here hold a fellowship meeting this afternoon in the vestry of the First Universalist church.

## RECTOR TO CHANGE PLACE

NEWTON, Mass.—The Rev. Lewis Parsons, rector of St. James' Episcopal church at Amesbury, who has accepted a call to St. Paul's church, Newton Highlands, will preach his first sermon here Feb. 8.

## RESCUE SHIP ON WAY TO BOSTON; FIVE MORE SAVED

Additional Survivors of Oklahoma Arrive at New York—Bavaria Due at Midnight

The Hamburg-American line freighter Bavaria, which is bringing eight of the 13 surviving members of the crew of the American tank steamer Oklahoma, lost off Sandy Hook, is expected to reach Boston at midnight. The vessel will dock at Commonwealth pier, South Boston, tomorrow morning however.

Capt. Loring H. Cates, who was aboard the Oklahoma, is not mentioned in any of the despatches. He was not in active service. He lived in Mattapan.

Wireless reported the Bavaria of Nantucket at 11:40 this morning.

Five more survivors were brought to New York by the Booth liner Gregory, today, making a total of 13 saved from the foundered vessel and reducing the estimated loss to 28.

The five men were Fred Booth, store-keeper; John Koschick, mess boy; George Johnson, wiper; Jacob Swanson, oiler, and Wilji Haast, seaman. They were picked up from a boat Sunday south of Sandy Hook. In the boat from which the survivors came were 11 men when she left the ship's side. They did not know how many escaped in the other boat.

The Bavaria will load a general cargo at South Boston from where she is scheduled to sail Thursday in command of Captain Graafla. She is coming in ballast.

M. A. Connolly, manager of the marine department of the Gulf Refining Company, owners of the Oklahoma, arrived in Boston shortly before noon today to take charge of the eight survivors.

Mr. Connolly said that Captain Cates, who had been in the service of the Gulf Refining Company the longest of any of their captains, was in the New York office Saturday morning, the day the liner sailed. He was given passage on the Oklahoma to Port Arthur, Tex., and was assigned to a room in the after part of the vessel. It was this part which sank.

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## PIPE FREEZING IS PREVENTED

One of the most annoying and troublesome things to be met each winter in farm and country life is the question of frozen water pipes, writes a contributor to the *Country Gentleman*. This is especially so in districts where there is no gas line, and where plumbing is unprotected and open.

Each winter for several years I was given all kinds of trouble and extra work in this way as soon as the thermometer reached the freezing point or lower. After much experimenting I finally hit upon the easiest, most inexpensive and surest way to keep the frost off the pipes. I have recommended it to many persons, who have tried it and found it saves many repair bills.

Melt an equal quantity of petrolatum—vaseline—and of paraffin wax together and, after wiping the pipes perfectly dry, apply with an old brush a thick coat of this mixture while it is hot. An old lamp or torch will easily keep it in a liquid state.

You will find that no matter how cold the weather may get the frost cannot penetrate this coat of grease. I have used this on water pipes that ran along the ground unprotected, and not once during the coldest weather did they freeze up or give me the least trouble.

## WOMEN MAKE MONEY AT HOME

Baking proves good income earner

A series of letters on how women can make money and stay at home is published by the *Ladies Home Journal*.

The first is from a woman in a large city, who makes a good income from selling home-made bread and cake:

I began with a capital of \$5. I had cards printed, installed a telephone in my apartment, and then wrote 100 letters to wealthy women of my city. The result was I had 87 customers, three times a week, from Oct. 1 until June 1, and 10 customers who had bread and cake expressed to their summer homes while out of town. My profit each month on all sales was never less than \$150, and more often averaged \$200. I made 30 different kinds of cake, and had as a specialty two kinds of bread. I baked only on three days a week and hired a boy to deliver my goods.—New York City.

Next is a letter from a woman who began as a stranger in a town of moderate size to build up a business of home baking in the grocery stores:

Five months ago I found myself a stranger in a small city, with my living to earn. I placed in a store window a small but well-made cake with a design in candied cherries and citron on top, promising ten per cent of the sale price to the proprietor. It brought notice and a ready sale and orders for three similar cakes. On Saturday I placed a dozen or more articles, rolls, pies and cakes, in the same shop, and the window was empty at night.

For several weeks I baked every morning for my window, delivering the things myself and taking home for my own family anything unused.

One morning I received word from another grocer that he would like to handle my baked goods. That gave me the idea of interviewing other storekeepers, showing samples of my work. I found the grocers were very willing to sell my goods on commission.

The business grew steadily; I employed a girl to help me and a boy to deliver. I rose at 4 o'clock, sometimes 3, in the morning, and by 10 o'clock the last delivery left the house and I was free to stretch out on my outdoor couch for a nap.

In the course of several weeks, through neighbors and customers of the stores, I began to build up a special-order business. And now I am in the position of either refusing orders, content with my day and profit as it is, or engaging more assistants.

Recently I have taken orders for dinners, luncheons or teas, employing a waitress and preparing everything at home. Fancy catering, which the latest department store demands, is more lucrative, but also more confining, than the daily trade at the stores.—Michigan.

Very often an appeal to the imagination will help to sell good things, as with "Grandmother's cooking":

I had loved in my childhood to concoct good things to eat from the recipes in my grandmother's cookbook, and soon was called upon by my friends for cakes and desserts, pies and puddings. I got up a little circular and sent it out, giving prices and names of specialties, and heading it with a picture of Grandmother at the kitchen table.

The first day that the circulars were out I received orders for pound cake made after my great-grandmother's recipe. I made it in a variety of shapes, some round like snowballs and frosted with white, others in the shape of Irish potatoes and rolled in cinnamon. This pound cake proved my best seller, and next to this came gold and silver orte and an old-fashioned sponge cake, from a recipe handed down in our family for generations. I made a particular point that nothing should come from my kitchen unless I prepared it myself.

The first year I made only four kinds of cake; two deserts, three kinds of puddings and two kinds of tarts, but I filled 1500 orders and did every bit of the work myself, aided only by a small girl.

The next year I took an assistant and added a new branch of work, the setting of tables in the style of Grandmother's

## RECIPES COLLEGE GIRLS USE

Taught housekeeping at Iowa state institution

Girls who are learning at the State College in Ames, Ia., how to prepare well-balanced meals at moderate cost, use these recipes, says the *Country Gentleman*:

Tomato sauce—One can of tomatoes, 1 slice of onion, 2½ tablespoonsfuls of flour, ¼ teaspoonful of salt, ½ teaspoonful of paprika. Cook the onion and tomatoes 15 minutes. Rub through a strainer, add flour with seasoning and cook together. This sauce may be served on meat or in a separate bowl as gravy.

Stuffed potatoes—Two tablespoonsfuls of butter, ¼ cupful of hot milk, ¼ teaspoonful of salt, ½ teaspoonful of paprika, 6 baked potatoes. Select medium-sized potatoes and bake until soft, which will be about 35 minutes.

Remove the insides without breaking the skins, mash, add butter, milk, salt and paprika and refill the skins. Place in a hot oven until the potatoes are light brown. The whites of two eggs or one whole egg beaten well may be added to the mixture, but this is not necessary, especially when the potatoes are served as an accompaniment to meat.

Parker House rolls—Two cupfuls of scalded milk, one yeast cake, one half cupful of lukewarm water, two table-

spoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one quarter cupful of butter, flour. Make a sponge of the milk, scalded and cooled, the yeast cake, softened in lukewarm water and two cupfuls of flour. Beat thoroughly, cover and set aside until light; then add sugar, salt, melted butter and flour to knead. Knead about 20 minutes, let rise until double in bulk, then shape into balls, cover closely, and when light press the handle of a small wooden spoon across the center of each biscuit without dividing it; brush the edge of one half with butter, fold the two halves and press together lightly; place in a buttered tin some distance apart; cover and when light bake from 12 to 18 minutes.

This amount makes enough for eight people, or can be served twice for four people. The class always reheated them the second day. If the rolls are moistened slightly before being reheated, in the oven they will taste absolutely fresh. This quantity costs 8 cents, but since it is sufficient for two meals the cost for one meal is only 4 cents.

Apricot ice—Three quarters pound of dried apricots, juice of one lemon, one and one third cupfuls of sugar, water to make four cupfuls. Soak apricots in the water over-night if possible. If not, then two or three hours. Drain the apricots and cut in small pieces. Make a sirup of the water in which the apricots soaked and the sugar. Boil five minutes; add apricots and lemon juice; cool and freeze.

Sponge cake—Yolks of two eggs, one cupful of sugar, three eighths cupful of hot water, one quarter teaspoonful of lemon extract, whites of two eggs, one cupful of flour, one and one half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one quarter teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs until thick and lemon colored; add half the sugar gradually and continuously beating; then add the water, the remaining sugar, lemon extract, whites of eggs, which have been beaten stiff, and flour mixed and sifted with baking powder and salt. Bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven in a buttered and floured shallow pan. Sponge cake should be broken and not cut for serving.

—Newark News.

PLAIN CORN BREAD

Sift fresh white cornmeal, wet with cold water to a fairly soft dough, shape it by tossing it from hand to hand into small pones and lay them as made into a hot pan well sprinkled with dry meal. The pan should be hot enough to brown the meal without burning it. Make the pones about an inch thick, four inches long and two and a half broad. Bake quickly, taking care not to scorch, until there is a brown crust top and bottom. For hoe cakes make the dough a trifle softer, lay it by handfuls upon a hot meal-sprinkled griddle, taking care the handfuls do not touch. Flatten to an inch, let brown underneath, then turn, press down and brown the upper side. It should be eaten drenched with butter of its own melting—the butter laid in the heart of it after splitting one or two cake.—Tacoma Tribune.

## TRIED RECIPES

### BAKED CHICKEN PIE

Purchase a nice, plump four-pound chicken; singe, draw and clean as usual. Disjoint and cut the breast into four pieces, cut the thigh and leg apart. Put on with boiling water enough to cover and boil two hours. Add 1 quart raw white potatoes, washed, pared and diced. Boil 20 minutes, or until the potatoes are tender. Add 2 tablespoons onion, 1½ tablespoons salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley; boil five minutes; then add 2 tablespoons flour, mixed with a little cold water; boil three minutes. Pour into baking-dish, which has been lined with dough, cover with dough; brush the top with a little cold milk and bake 20 minutes in moderate oven.

Crust—Sift two cups of flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt into bowl; add 1 tablespoon lard and rub in lightly; add just enough cold water to hold together. Roll out on floured board and line bottom of dish with half, then cover the pie with the other half.

FREEZER PUDDING, HOT MAPLE SYRUP

Three cups milk, one cup chopped mixed fruit, three eggs, one cup sugar, one tablespoon cornstarch, vanilla to taste, ice and salt.

Put the milk in top of double boiler. Mix the cornstarch with a little cold milk; add the well-beaten egg, sugar and a few grains of salt; mix well and add slowly to the boiling milk, stirring until it thickens. Remove from fire and add the fruit, which has been put through the meat chopper. The fruit is a matter of taste or what one has in the house. It can be two tablespoons raisins, one tablespoon citron, one tablespoon cherries, one tablespoon blanched almonds, one tablespoon candied pine-apple, a few currants or other preserved fruits. Put into freezer, pack with ice and salt; freeze, but not too stiff; put into mold and pack in ice and salt. Serve plain or with hot syrup.—Philadelphia North American.

## WAISTCOAT WAISTS

Report from Paris tell of satin waistcoat waists; that is to say, satin waist-

coats or waistcoats as seen in the form of a man's waistcoat, with two points in front below the waist, and a belt behind. The sleeves are of contrasting color, says the *New York Times*.

Quite as attractive as these satin waists are the velvet waistcoats that are worn over white net waists. These waistcoats are made of striped velvet, and are cut exactly on the fashion of a man's waistcoat. One is made of white velvet, with stripes of pale green and pale violet.

## PAPER TAKES PLACE OF CLOTHS

Serves for many purposes in household

Cloths are necessary in a household and do much to lessen work, but the place of many that were once considered necessary can better be obtained by paper. Dusting of furniture and wood-work, where scratches show, must necessarily be done with a cloth—a clean soft cloth. Cheesecloth, outing flannel and silk represent three distinct species of dusters. Cheesecloth at 6 to 8 cents a yard, cut in squares and hemmed, makes most inexpensive dusters and is of such a soft mesh as to be easily cleaned. Wringing the cheesecloth out of water and then out of kerosene, and allowing it to dry, makes a good duster for wood-work.

Silk is especially good for a highly polished surface like the piano, as its own smooth surface keeps dust from adhering to it and otherwise making the duster gritty and scratchy, says the *Country Gentleman*.

A moistened newspaper is the best thing on which to empty a carpet sweeper. The dirt which usually flies out can be quickly and cleanly gathered together in it, because the moisture holds it fast. A folded moistened paper held over the top of the dust pan will protect the one who is sweeping.

Everybody dreads the dirty operation of cleaning steam radiators or hotair registers, especially the latter, because so much dirt flies about. If a moistened paper were laid under the radiator, or the register were withdrawn from its framework in the wall and placed on a moistened paper, it would be found to be an easy matter to clean either one. A small brush, like a radiator brush, would be of great assistance. Even the brush may be moistened slightly as an extra preventive to keep the dust from flying.

Windows and mirrors can be most readily cleaned with crushed, moistened paper. Newspaper may be used, but is not so satisfactory as bits of soft tissue paper, because there is more or less grease about the printer's ink. Some of the bags that come from the grocer's are so soft that if crushed they make good substitutes for tissue paper.

Many of the drain pipes to kitchen sinks have caused considerable extra work and expense because frying pans and greasy kettles have not been freed from grease before being washed. This surplus grease which so often causes trouble by going down with the dish water can be easily wiped out with a bit of paper.

This same principle of the paper's absorbing grease can be employed in the matter of cleaning stoves. Broiling or roasting leaves its grease spatters, and with them an unsightly stove. This may easily enough be washed up with the dishcloth, but an unsightly dishcloth results. Why not get into the habit of substituting paper in place of a cloth?

To prevent the extra work of cleaning or scrubbing table tops one will find that several thicknesses of newspaper

## DUST-KEPT OUT BY DOUBLE SCREEN

Three-piece skirt slightly draped

We live in a windy city where frequently to keep your bedroom window open would mean the entrance of a great deal of dirt—besides the blowing about of curtains and other small objects in the room, writes a contributor to *Good Housekeeping*. So we devised a frame just fitting the lower sash of the window, very similar to the frame of a screen. This we covered on both the outer and inner sides with coarse brown burlap. It has proved a wonderful convenience, whatever dirt sifts through the first layer of cloth being stopped by the second. Also we can have our window open in the coldest weather without any direct draft.

Its greatest value to me, however, has been in my little baby's room—and it ought to be a boon to all young mothers for when the child takes its nap in the daytime the shade can be pulled down to the top of this frame, making the room dark, but still allowing plenty of fresh air.

Such a frame, of course, can be taken out easily, the only thing which keeps it in place being the close fit between it and the window frame. It takes but a few moments to make and is invaluable.

## JEANS DOILIES

I have had in constant use for seven years some doilies made of white jeans, embroidered in coarse floss, writes a contributor to *Good Housekeeping*. These have outworn two sets of linen doilies which have had only occasional use. The white jeans may be hard to get, but I think any good linen store should have it. Besides being more durable, such doilies are much handier than any linen ones, every one who has seen mine agrees.

## GREASE STAINS

Sometimes it is not possible to wash out grease spots. In such case, try this method: Put blotting paper under the spots, and another piece over them; then iron with a fairly hot iron. Sponge afterward with alcohol or chloroform.

—Newark News.

## ANGORA WOOL SWEATERS CHIC

Comfortable and full of color

There is much beauty in both the woolen and the silk sweaters, particularly in the angora wool sweaters which have quite taken the place of the old-time knitted sweater. There is not a tone in the rainbow color chart of the dyers that is not reflected from these sweaters, the soft and delicate old rose, Persian blue, silver green and golden brown tints dying with brick red, Titian blue, tango yellow and Russian green.

The angora wool seems to take the subtle "faded" colorings of the east particularly well, and the manufacturers have shown unusual skill in color combinations, says a *New York Tribune* writer. Though the striped and changeable effects have been produced in the angora wool sweaters, the results are not so successful as in the silk sweaters.

Despite the beauty of the colorings, the white sweaters are considered very smart; so are the black and white ribbed ones, especially the latter, because so much dirt flies about. If a moistened paper were laid under the radiator, or the register were withdrawn from its framework in the wall and placed on a moistened paper, it would be found to be an easy matter to clean either one. If color does appear on the sweater, however, it must be repeated on the muffer and on the cap. These three accessories should match, or, at least, betray connecting links.

The favorite sweater is a medium length garment, reaching to the hips. Longer sweaters are worn, especially those of silk, but the angora garments are, almost without exception, short.

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# Gov. Pothier Urges Tax Laws

Rhode Island Executive in His Sixth Annual Message to Legislature Speaks for the Passing of Inheritance Tax Statute

## OTHER REVENUE ENDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In his sixth annual message to the General Assembly, submitted today, the opening day of the 1914 session, Gov. Aram J. Pothier recommends the enactment of a collateral inheritance law, a law taxing savings deposits and certificates of deposit in national banks, the same as now prevail in state banks, and a law providing for the budget system for handling the state's financial problems.

The lack of adequate revenue with which to carry on the state's enterprises properly is emphasized by the Governor at some length, and several amendments to the tax laws are recommended which are intended to provide additional revenue. The Governor also calls attention to many appropriations which he believes should be made.

The taxing of savings deposits in national banks is dealt with at some length. The message says, in this regard:

"For many years the banks, savings banks and trust companies existing under the laws of Rhode Island have paid a tax on savings and participation accounts and reserve funds to the state. In recent years the rate has been 40 cents on each \$100 thereof. The savings deposits in national banks in Rhode Island, which are beyond the control of the state, have never paid such a tax. The state of Vermont has proved that not only savings deposits, but certificates of deposit, in national banks can be reached by a state tax, levied at the same rate as other moneyed capital in taxed; and the law which the Legislature of that state enacted in 1909 has, within a few weeks, been upheld and declared constitutional by the supreme court of the United States.

"I recommend, therefore, that, as another means of increasing the state revenue without prejudice to any interests, the board of tax commissioners be directed to prepare and submit to the General Assembly a draft for an act which will provide for the legal assessment of a tax upon savings deposits and certificates of deposit in national banks, and also an amendment to the existing law which will extend the state tax on savings and participation accounts in banks, savings banks and trust companies, to certificates of deposit in these institutions."

Other recommendations made by Governor Pothier are in synopsis as follows:

The General Assembly should organize for two years, not for one year as at present, although elected for two-year terms.

The budget system for state finances should be adopted to give more satisfactory results than are at present obtained.

State tax commission should have power of supervision over municipal assessments, subject to court review.

There should be a law placing a moderate tax upon collateral inheritances, which would bring in revenue of about \$100,000.

State highway construction work should be systematized, and the board of public roads should have wider powers in order to use proper amount of judgment in engineering matters.

There should be annual appropriations for beautifying the State House and the surrounding grounds.

There should be created a board of conciliation and arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes.

Speaking of the development of Providence harbor, Governor Pothier says in his message:

"The state harbor improvement commission has completed the construction of State Pier No. 1, on the west shore line of Providence harbor, to the point where it is available for service. A portion of this pier has been leased to the Fabre line of transatlantic steamers for a period of six years.

"As Rhode Island has now fairly entered upon the business of leasing and maintaining public piers and docks, the General Assembly should pass an act making an appropriation for such maintenance. The General Assembly also should consider the advisability of concentrating and centralizing the control of our harbors in one commission—the scope of whose powers shall include the general development of commercial and shipping facilities by water, the leasing of wharves and dockage privileges, the control of water-front terminals, and a general jurisdiction, subject to federal control, over the navigable waters of the state—in the interest of economy, of time, effort and expense, and the promotion of efficiency."

## ST. JOHNS LODGE GIVES ASSEMBLY

Upward of 500 persons attended the St. Johns Masonic lodge dinner and assembly in the Masonic temple last evening. It was one of the most elaborate social events of the season.

Grand Master Johnson congratulated the lodge on its prosperity and said that it would be his effort while head of the grand lodge to advance the cause of the fraternity so that it would continue to carry out the high ideals maintained by it for nearly two centuries.

PROVIDENCE COUNCIL STAYS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The common council last night defeated Councilman Frederick W. O'Connell's resolution looking to legislation to reduce the membership of that body from 40 to 20.

## SCHOOL BOARD PROVIDES \$250 TO START PUPILS' GARDEN WORK

First Plot Will Be Laid Out at Elihu Greenwood Building—Hearing to Be Given on Raising Compulsory Attendance Limit to Sixteen Years

Gardening is to be fostered by the school committee of Boston in such schools as care to take it up. At its meeting last night the committee appropriated \$250 to establish and maintain a school garden at the Elihu Greenwood school in Hyde Park.

Ignatius McNulty of the Central Labor Union presented a request from the educational committee of that organization that the school committee favor a measure raising the limit for compulsory school attendance from 14 to 16 years. In support of it, he said that at 14 the children are neither educated nor able to work. The committee will be given a hearing on the subject. An order was passed requesting the state teachers' retirement board to carry bills to the Legislature that will obviate all doubt that persons employed in state-aided insti-

tutions in Boston and those employed in an administrative capacity by the committee, come under the scope of the pension act.

As a result of an effort to improve the speech of children in the public schools Dr. Thomas E. Harrington reported that there are more than 800 children not now enrolled in classes for such purpose for whom special instruction should be provided. He reported also that 7181 boys of the elementary schools, besides teams representing the various schools, played in the soccer football league last year. The winning teams in each district, junior and senior, were awarded certificates similar to those issued in other athletic contests under the jurisdiction of the school committee. The election of the school committee, the eighth, while Mayor Ashley of New Bedford begins his seventeenth term.

Nearly every one of the administrators beginning today is labeled economy. Some mayors are starting in with more extreme policies in this respect. John L. Miller of Quincy, for instance, is today preparing to put into immediate effect a plan to save the city every cent he can; to pare expenses in every department. How economical he intends to be is indicated by his refusal to have his inaugural address printed. He said most such speeches go into the waste basket, and it was like throwing money away to have thousands of copies made. Yet Mr. Miller says he intends to have a good city and make improvements.

Concerning the disposal of garbage, the mayor urged the consideration of a municipal piggery as a source of revenue.

Concerning the disposal of garbage, the mayor urged the consideration of a municipal piggery as a source of revenue. Mayor Charles H. Taylor of Medford has another year to serve but with new aldermen sworn in yesterday he today renewes his efforts for a new city hall. The residents voted a month ago not to spend \$200,000 for a new building but Mayor Taylor says the city must have one nevertheless.

An era of development is before Worcester, in the opinion of Mayor William H. Henchey and he is launching policies for a better valuation of real estate. Motor apparatus for the fire department is another of his aims.

Up lifting the moral tone of the community is the end for which Thomas F. Kearns today began his actual duties as mayor of Waltham. That is also the aim of Mayor James Chambers, who begins his third term as mayor of Everett.

Increases in state expenses due to the establishments of the numerous commissions are responsible for the high tax rate in Worcester, said George M. Wright in his inaugural.

A better accounting system for Marlboro is the purpose of Mayor Thomas M. Halloran.

Instead of borrowing large amounts of money for city improvements, Mayor Dennis J. Murphy of Lowell favors a slight increase of the tax rate. He does not approve of high salaries in the city service.

Mayor Oliver B. Munroe of Melrose was inaugurated for his second term last night. The aldermen organized with Frederick T. Peabody as president.

Efforts for biennial elections, land taxation of occupied and vacant land and restriction on the Boston Elevated's permit to carry express and freight are to mark the administration of Mayor Zebedee E. Cliff of Somerville who took up the work of his office today.

Mayor George Newhall of Lynn spoke briefly in connection with the inauguration of George A. Cornet as commissioner of public property and Thomas Campbell, 2d, as water commissioner. Harbor development and sewage disposal are two big problems in Lynn, he declared.

Mayor Edward E. Willard was inaugurated for his eighth term in Chelsea. In his inaugural address he predicted a bright future for Chelsea and declared that although the tax rate is high it was no higher than a majority of the cities of the state. He recommended the further motorizing of the fire department and urged the board to take action on the improvements of streets.

Alderman William J. Williams was chosen chairman of the board.

John E. Geraghty, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French of Tuxedo, who was elected an alderman in the recent Woburn city election, yesterday took the oath of office and then resigned his seat.

It was found after Mr. Geraghty's election that he had not lived here long enough to conform with the charter requirements. Friends announced that an effort would be made to have him appointed to the seat he resigned.

Mayor John A. Denison in the annual message to the Springfield city council advocated lower water rates, urged the water department be housed in the administration building instead of in separate quarters and pointed to the need of economy.

Inaugurals also took place in Chicopee, Holyoke and Northampton. John H. Woods was installed as mayor of Holyoke, William H. Feiker in Northampton and Frank A. Rivers in Chicopee.

Now this studing process is of great importance from the greenkeeper's point of view. When the golfer buys a pair of boots or brogues from a firm specializing in such footwear, he is sure to get them fitted in a proper manner. Such tackets usually have small, round heads

## TWENTY MAYORS BEGIN THE WORK OF NEW TERMS

Inaugural Ceremonies Over. Chief Executives of Score of Massachusetts Cities Take Up Task of Carrying Out Their Policies

## ECONOMY KEYNOTE

Inaugural formalities over, a score of mayors in Massachusetts are today seated in their swivel chairs getting down to the actual business of running a city. Some of them are new and just starting to put into effect the plans and hopes they said in their inaugural addresses yesterday that they stood for. Others are beginning their second, third and fourth terms. One mayor—Willard of Chelsea—is starting his eighth, while Mayor Ashley of New Bedford begins his seventeenth term.

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Reform in the street and water commission, by which the mayor will have greater power over it, is the aim of Mayor Charles Schumaker of Malden, who began the work of his second term today. He favors the equipment of the fire department with motor apparatus and charging the gas and electric companies rent for the use of streets.

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MAJOR NAMES FRED S. GORE

Mayor Fitzgerald sent to the civil service commission yesterday reappointment of Fred S. Gore to be commissioner of the penal institutions department; W. Prentiss Parker to be sinking funds commissioner, and W. D. C. Curtis, to be a trustee of statistics department.

## SIGNAL TOWER FINISHED

The Boston & Albany yesterday announced the completion just east of the Worcester station of a new interlocking signal tower costing \$63,000. There are 60 levers and six operators, working in three shifts.

It was also reported to General Ortega

Monday night that a part of the reenforcements sent by General Villa had already been intercepted, and that much rebel ammunition had been seized.

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# Boston Draws Many Shoe Workers

Representatives of Leather Industry From Various Parts of the Country Assemble as First Gathering of Several Planned

## BUYERS ARE ON HAND

Representatives of the shoe and leather industry in various parts of the country assemble this afternoon at the United States hotel for the annual meeting of the National Shoe Travelers Association. The gathering is one of a series that will be held during the remainder of this month among manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and salesmen. As a result many buyers are in the city, and the number will probably reach the record toward the end of the week.

In the advance guard of the more prominent members of the trade are E. K. Marshall of Charleston, S. C., secretary of the Southern Shoe Wholesalers Association, and one of the leading opponents of the proposed national "pure shoe" legislation; and E. F. Carpenter of Chicago, who is one of the recognized authorities in the trade on transportation. Secretary S. W. Campbell of Chicago is due here tomorrow, in connection with the annual meeting of the National Shoe Wholesalers Association.

Besides the shoe meetings gathering there are several other meetings scheduled as follows:

Jan. 9—Annual meeting of the National Shoe Wholesalers Association, Copley-Plaza, 10 a. m.

Jan. 10—Annual banquet of the Southern Shoe Salesmen's Association, Hotel Lenox, 6 p. m.

Jan. 10—Annual meeting of the Boston Shoe Travelers Association, United States hotel, 12 noon.

Jan. 17—Annual banquet of the Boston Shoe Travelers Association, Hotel Lenox, 6 p. m.

Jan. 21—Annual meeting of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex street, 12 noon.

Jan. 21—Banquet complimentary to the salesmen, advertising managers and trade paper publishers, under the auspices of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, Hotel Somerset, 5:30 p. m.

Jan. 28—Annual banquet of the Boston Leather Associates, Copley-Plaza hotel.

## POULTRY AND EGG TOTAL COULD BE \$75,000,000 MORE

WASHINGTON—That by proper handling and care to avoid waste the poultry and egg business of the United States could be saved \$75,000,000 a year is disclosed in the statement of Dr. M. E. Pennington, chief of the food research laboratory of the department of agriculture, issued on Monday.

If we estimate the value of the poultry and egg industry at \$750,000,000 to the consumer, which is not below the actual value, said Dr. Pennington, the loss from waste would be \$75,000,000. About \$500,000,000 could be assigned to the value of the poultry and about \$250,000 to the eggs.

Dr. Pennington added that besides the actual loss, there was a loss in deterioration in the remainder of the crop of perhaps 30 per cent. He said that his estimate might possibly be a little too conservative and that trades people say that it reaches \$1,000,000,000.

## MINORITY RULE PLAN FOR B. & M.

Attorney-General McReynolds has taken the stand, it is declared, that, with the surrender of the control of the Boston & Maine by the New Haven, the minority shareholders of the Boston & Maine must be recognized. Therefore, among the propositions for a settlement which Chairman Howard Elliott must submit to the attorney-general today if he would secure the cooperation of the government, is one providing for the choice of a substantial number, if not a majority, of the board of directors by the minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine.

## MUSIC

### "BOHEME" REPEATED

With Mr. Martinelli in the tenor role of Rodolfo, and with Miss Maggie Teyte in the role of Mimi, the Boston opera company repeated Puccini's "Bohème" on Monday night to the applause of a large house. The success of Miss Teyte in the opera at the last Saturday matinee and the renown of Mr. Martinelli's voice, in addition to the large subscription list for Monday evenings, were the causes of the filled auditorium and of the enthusiasm. Assisting the two unfamiliar principal artists were singers well known at the opera house, including Mr. Ancona, Mr. Tavechia, Mr. Puleini and Mr. Mardones. In the role of Musetta, Mme. Beriza won a share of the applause.

### CONCERT NOTES

Harrison Bennett, bass, is announced to give an evening of German songs at Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 10, with Henry Gideon as accompanist.

Frederic Joslyn, baritone, is to appear in song recital in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 27, with James A. Ecker at the piano.

## THE THEATRICAL WORLD

### "TANTE"

Tremont theater—Miss Ethel Barrymore in "Tante," a comedy in four acts by C. Haddon Chambers, founded on the novel of the same name by Anne Douglas Sedgwick. The cast:

Mme. Mercedes Okraska ("Tante") Ethel Barrymore  
Gregory Jardine Charles Cherry  
Franz Lippheim William Ingerson  
Claude Drew E. Henry Adams  
Karen Woodruff Eileen Van Biene  
Mrs. Talcott Mrs. Thomas Whiffen  
Mrs. Forrester Mabel Archibald  
Miss Scrotton Hilda Wright  
Vickers Frank McCoy  
Maid Frances Landy

"Tante" might be considered a study of the "artistic temperament" as it affected its possessor, a petted woman pianist of international fame, and all with whom she came in contact.

Mme. Mercedes Okraska ("Tante") is a supremely selfish egotist, justifiably vain, of her great playing, but carrying that egotism into every moment of her life to the effect that she is happy only when everybody fawns upon her. (The artist in her shows in her preference for fawning that is well done, for she is a true esthetic; but fawning she demands.)

All but two persons minister to her egotism. There is Miss Scrotton, who continually follows her adored one about, burning incense and even seeking to regulate the affairs of those in whom Mme. Okraska is personally interested.

Her fawning makes a hypocrite of Miss Scrotton, for she knows her idol to be far from divine, apart from her art. She deceives herself through heroine worship.

Then there is Franz Lippheim, a talented violinist and a sweet-natured man. His honest insight into Mme. Okraska's character is eclipsed whenever she chooses to play the piano in his hearing, and he melts into impotent delight in her art. A posing poet pretends to rhapsodies over Mme. Okraska's art; for a time his fawning deceives her, veiling his real purpose to make a rich match with such a charming widow.

Honest devotion is given the pianist by her ward, Karen, who for 11 years has been companion and loving foster-child.

Her heroine worship has no taint of conscious self-deception. Unswayed by self-deception are Gregory Jardine, Karen's British suitor, and Mrs. Talcott, long housekeeper for Mme. Okraska. Both these enjoy Okraska's art without losing emotional balance, and in this respect they annoy the great pianist, whose joy is to enslave her with his music.

Mme. Okraska is herself half self-deceived as a result of the artificial atmosphere of musical inspiration where her thoughts mostly dwell, result of the employment of her mentality to command devotion in and out of the concert room. She is only half willing to admit to herself that this devotion is deserved only when she is at the piano, and hence becomes a baleful enemy to the happiness of Karen when Gregory declines to worship and is only coolly appreciative of her playing as a whole. He even dares to criticize her playing of Beethoven as "too personal." He even omits to kiss her hand, held forth as a queen for her devotees to touch with lips of real or assumed reverence.

Poor little Karen, unconscious in self-deception, is so distressed when her sturdy husband in the second act declines to meet a questionable acquaintance of Mme. Okraska that she leaves her husband and follows her foster mother to her country villa.

At the villa Karen at last sees the feline that has lurked purring all these years beneath the silky outside of her beloved Tante. The poet at the villa, too, and Okraska has been playing with him and for him until his volatile attractions seek quiet in the company of simple and pretty Karen. He reveals his hypocrisy when he becomes amorous, not knowing that Okraska has stung into the corner to watch. Okraska loses control of her petty, elemental personal emotions and scratches poor little Karen, calls her ingrate, and drives her out into the rain.

The poet realizes that he, too, is disgraced. Okraska even triumphs again over Gregory, who now comes for her wife, for finding her wiles blunted against his sturdy and honest contempt, she flops upon the sofa in a pretended swoon. Upon this unanswerable conclusion of the argument, Gregory departs. Enter Mrs. Talcott with a dry "Get up, Mercedes. That doesn't deceive me." "It wasn't intended for you," admits Okraska, candid with the one person who always tells her the truth.

This remarkably entertaining act of Mr. Chambers' clever comedy of character ends in mixed emotions for Okraska. Her bader side has had a four-fold triumph, for she has clawed little Karen, she has dismissed the ensnared Scrotton in a scene all velvet and vitriol, and she has stung the honest Gregory again. She has had baleful joy in producing unhappiness, which mitigates the unhappy loneliness of her own egotism. And she has the joy of wringing from the truthful Mrs. Talcott the admission that she is "the best pianist I have ever heard," if not agreement with the Okraska boast of being "the greatest woman pianist in the world." So the curtain falls with Okraska queening it by herself, bathed in the aureole of her own self-adulation, as happy as she will ever be, though a moment before it burst of human longings she had wished never to have seen a piano.

The last act takes place in an inn room, whither de-<sup>ted</sup> Franz, the violin-

ist, has escorted Karen. Tante has located her with the help of detectives, and comes to plead for Karen's forgiveness and love. Tender little Karen remembers the beautiful years that have passed and forgives, but she cannot again that which Tante herself has shattered, loving heroine-worship. Gregory comes, having been informed by Mrs. Talcott of Karen's dwelling place.

The play ends with a tableau powerful and characteristic. Tante sits at the inn piano and plays with all her consummate art. Mrs. Talcott sits stiffly at one side actually unbending a little in her appreciation. The simple violinist sits in and sits in dazed happiness. Finally Karen draws Gregory into the room. She sits, rapt as ever, under the old spell, and Gregory forgets his contempt in honest appreciation of fine music. Tante, keyed to her best, puts the quintessence of her art into every stroke. The curtain falls with a final little triumph for her, proof that she can conquer as an artist, if not as a woman. The play has many such moments, all illuminating of this remarkably keen analysis of the artist temperament, an analysis that is an artistic joy, for while it mercilessly exposes the inhuman tendencies and effects of art absorption it also pays tribute to elements that minister to the esthetic joys of man, who "cannot live by bread alone."

Miss Barrymore's performance was instinct with art and craft of the highest sort. She illustrated the moods of the pianist with a clarity and simplicity of means that carried the most subtle effects to her auditors. Always she was the soft spoken creature, fond of petting as a child, and becoming childish when she could gain her ends in no other way. Her gestures for the most part were full of placid curves, and her touch was as delicate as that of the handler of gold leaf.

Only when baffled did the pose become angular with sharp pictorial effect.

There was high comedy in Miss Barrymore's purring, cooing speech in lines filled with Okraska's politely baleful sarcasms. On occasion the voice sounded the strident, passionate note of Tante's lost poise. The hardest test, satisfying the intelligence that she was visualizing the great pianist, Miss Barrymore met very well. Moreover, her playing did not break the illusion, for she was trained to become a public performer, and has kept up her music constantly. Finally she made the character agreeable, and while one feels something of a longing to see Okraska played uncompromisingly, it cannot be denied that Miss Barrymore has made a most successful characterization of a trying role. She somehow manages to keep the pianist human, something the Tante of the book hardly was.

The company is an admirable one. Mr. Cherry is a constant foil for Miss Barrymore, and images completely the sturdy, stubborn, honest Briton, decorating the role at many points with neat comedy touches. Miss Van Beine was tender, simple and girlish, adequate at every point in a difficult role. Mrs. Whiffen was a delight as the dry Mrs. Talcott and Miss Wright made the devotee an intense and affecting figure, self-satirizing, yet never descending to travesty.

Mrs. Edwards was clever as the poet, though a loud-spoken one. Mr. Ingerson made Lippheim sincere. Settings deserve a long and detailed description, so elegant and appropriate are the four sets that Charles Frohman has provided for Mr. Chambers' comedy. A large audience took much enjoyment in the play, not alone for its analysis of the artist and her effect upon others, but for the wit of the lines and for the good manners of the personages involved.

### SIGNORA AGUGLIA

Huh theater—Signora Aguglia and her Italian company in "La Signora Dalle Cameline," by Dumas, with this cast:

Margherita Gautier M. Aguglia  
Mme. D'Uvernois I. Angeloni  
Olimpia C. Zopetti  
Nannetta E. Dondini  
Erminia D. Cechini  
Armando Duval G. Sterni  
Duval, padre P. Ross  
Gastone C. Zopetti  
Sait Gaudens C. Seragnoli  
Varville M. Patroni  
Gray C. Dondini  
Gustavo L. Aguglia  
Dottore G. Cechini  
Cameriere P. Guglielmo  
Vic Fattorino B. Bilancini

Warm welcome awaited Signora Aguglia on her first appearance in the Dumas picture. The large audience hung on every word growing out of the mutual affection of Camille and Duval. The tragic story was told mercilessly and appreciated with rare intensity of at-

tention. Of the play itself nothing need be said. Of the crudities of a first night performance, in staging particularly, details are unnecessary. But certain breaches of stage etiquette would seem unpardonable in a company even less accomplished than Signora Aguglia's. No audience cares to strive to hear what an actor says if he is careful to keep his back to the footlights. Furniture usually is merely accessory to the performance. Last night a couch with a high back of glaring green was made the most prominent object on the stage when two or three of the actors at different times insisted upon sitting in a chair behind it and trying to talk through it to the audience. Also, dress-gloves would look better if not protruding from a trouser pocket. These are merely minor defects in a worthy whole.

In the reading of the lines and depiction of the characters, Signora Aguglia farce.

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### HERE AND THERE

With Galsworthy's "The Pigeon" as the first attraction, the Little theater of Los Angeles will open within a fortnight. In the company are Ben Johnson, Campbell Gorlan, Forrest Winant, and Andrew Robson. George Barnum, stage director.

The Gilbert and Sullivan opera company, headed by De Wolfe Hopper, is to go on tour again this spring.

David Warfield had one of his most popular engagements last week in Cleveland, playing to capacity at every performance, it is reported. Sothern and Marlowe are averaging \$2000 a performance in their present journey through Texas, according to credible announcement.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, after a 14-weeks' engagement at the Shubert theater, New York, has moved to the Manhattan theater for three weeks more in his repertoire. He is succeeded at the Shubert by "A Thousand Years Ago." Percy Macaye's fantasy based on the Persian legend of Turandot, and using settings partly by Reinhardt and partly by the American producer, J. C. Huffman. The piece was recently seen in Boston, and will be done in New York by the same cast except for Henry Dixey, who succeeds H. Cooper-Cliffe as Capocimico.

On Wednesday evening a Scottish comedy, "Kitty Mackay," by Catherine Chisholm Cushington, will be presented at the Comedy theater, New York. "Gen. John Regan" has moved to the Liberty theater for a week, being succeeded at the Hudson by William Collier in a new

version of the characters, Signora Aguglia farce.

## BAY STATE NEWS

### READING

Security lodge, I. O. O. F., has chosen these officers for 1914: Noble grand, Arthur W. Bancroft; vice-grand, Preston F. Nichols; secretary, J. C. Nichols; financial secretary, B. Y. Smith; treasurer, Ora L. Millbury; warden, Hugo N. Turner; conductor, Edward L. French; chaplain, Eugene M. Bemis; R.S.S., Charles M. Bruerton; L.S.S., Harry E. Eames; R.S.N.G., Ernest T. Wakefield; L.S.S.N.G., George M. Davis; R.S.V.G., Nelson R. Weston; L.S.V.G., Leslie A. Nichols; inside guardian, Harry T. Laumann; outside guardian, Jesse N. Hutchinson.

The Baptist Young People's Union has voted to merge with the local Christian Endeavor Societies in order to become identified with a larger movement.

### ARLINGTON

The Men's class is to have a social in the vestry of the First Baptist church this evening.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Young People's Christian Union of the First Universalist church is to be held this evening in the home of Clayton Hilliard at 25 Norfolk road.

The men of the Pleasant Street Congregational church are to hold a special meeting in the vestry of the church this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Aid Association takes place Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Associates hall.

### NEEDHAM

Elliot lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, John T. Powers; vice-grand, Clyde Cookson; recording secretary, Samuel H. Wragg; financial secretary, G. Gilbert Toone; treasurer, William Kennedy; trustee for the three years, Joseph Colburn.

&lt;p

## NAMES LINK PLACES ACROSS SEA

Falmouth Has One of Britain's Best Harbors Defended by Castles Standing Since the Sixteenth Century

## ASSOCIATIONS FAMED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Falmouth is situated on the south coast of Cornwall, 15 miles N. N. E. of the Lizard. It lies off Falmouth bay, on a branch of Falmouth harbor, the estuary of the River Fal, at the head of which is Penryn. The



(Reproduced by permission)  
Waterfront scene in old-time seaport on Cornwall coast

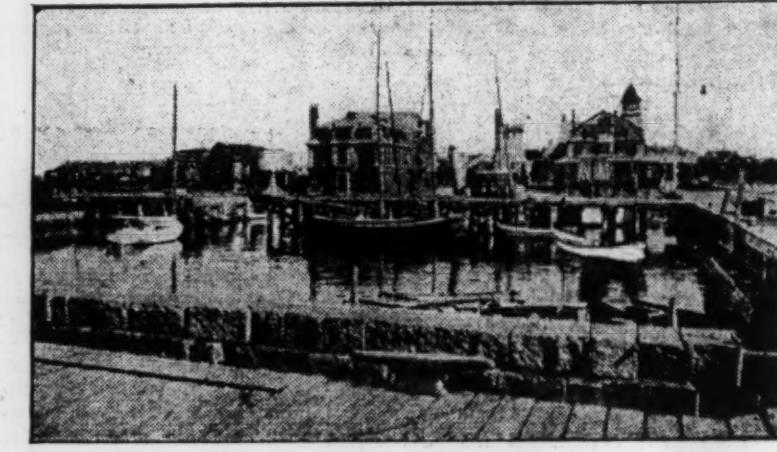
ancient borough of Truro, with its fine modern cathedral, is at the head of another branch further inland.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century Falmouth was only a small fishing village, but Sir Walter Raleigh having drawn attention to its possibilities, Sir John Killigrew, with the permission of James I, built a new quay there. From this beginning the town gradually increased in importance till it was incorporated by Charles II in 1661. Owing to the excellence of its harbor and to its proximity to Lands End, Falmouth was from about 1680 to 1850, that is for more than 150 years, one of the principal ports from which mails were despatched from England, packet-boats going out from it to Spain, the Mediterranean, the West Indies and America.

Though the mail service has now been diverted to other ports, the shipping of Falmouth is still important, for its harbor is one of the best in England, its length being some five miles, while it is from one to two miles wide and from 12 to 18 fathoms deep. Its entrance is

woolen goods, fuel and fish, more especially pilchards.

Falmouth is a market town and municipal borough. It has returned one member to Parliament, together with Penryn, since 1885. Its present population is 13,150.



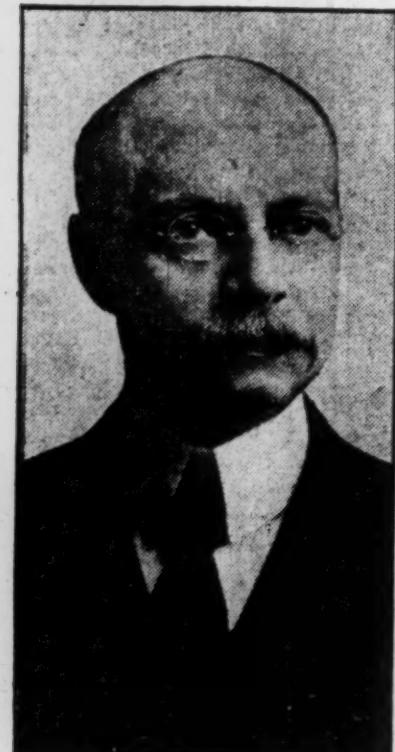
United States fisheries building and hatcheries, Woods Hole

## PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DEVELOPS PORT

Strong Business Organization Which Wields Influence on National, State and City Legislation Enlarges Opportunities

## EQUALIZE SHIP TERMS

PHILADELPHIA—It may be said that the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce was the direct outgrowth of the efforts put forth by certain energetic business men who were desirous of securing for this city the advantage of the stopover privilege on tickets sold



PRESIDENT CHARLES J. COHEN

from points in the West to New York and other places beyond here.

The successful outcome of their efforts in this direction led the originators of the movement to establish in 1891 the Trades League, which began with a few hundred members, with William W. Foulkrod as president, and gradually grew in strength. Members believing that even the full name, "The Trades League of Philadelphia," did not clearly describe the scope of the work of the organization, the charter of the old Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce was purchased and a decree of court was granted in 1900, changing the name of the Trades League to the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Today this institution is rated as one

of the strongest commercial organizations in the United States. Its efforts had been directed toward securing better transportation facilities and in this connection it has been successful in establishing lines of transportation to the south and influencing a number of international lines to come into the port of Philadelphia.

The chamber has worked assiduously for a 30-foot channel in the Delaware river and its efforts have been most influential in securing from Congress authority for a 35-foot channel, which is now under way. It was a leader in the movement that resulted in the abolishment of the old board of port wardens, which lacked the power to safeguard the commercial interests of Philadelphia in the development of the water front, and the establishment through an act of the Legislature of a department of wharves, docks and ferries, upon which were conferred ample powers to develop the neglected portions of the city's water front in a manner that promises to insure modern transportation facilities on equal terms to all vessels entering the port of Philadelphia.

A few years after it was organized a freight department was established, at the head of which was placed a practical railroad man, N. B. Kelly, who directed his efforts toward protecting the shippers of Philadelphia from discrimination, as regards freight rates, inadequacy of facilities offered and unjust classifications.

At every session of Congress, the state Legislature and the city councils are carefully watched and every effort is made, through studying the various phases of questions that come before those bodies, to so influence the constituent members as to bring about action for the public good.

The present officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce are: President, Charles J. Cohen; first vice-president, Howard B. French; second vice-president, Walter Horstmann; secretary, N. B. Kelly; treasurer, Richard L. Austin; directors, John E. Baird, Edward F. Beale, Charles M. Biddle, Charles E. Catell, Thomas Devlin, Powell Evans, Samuel S. Folsom, T. James Fernley, Harry B. French, Frank Gould, L. G. Graff, John E. Hanifan, Thomas B. Harbison, William O. Hempstead, E. C. Irvin, J. T. Jackson, James Collins Jones, Lewis J. Levick, David P. Leah, William McAleer Jr., A. C. McGowin, J. A. McKee, H. K. Mulford, Horace T. Potts, Francis B. Reeves Jr., William B. Riley, Coleman Sellers Jr., Franklin Smedley, John C. Sullivan, Charles Z. Tryon, Ira Vaughan and Walter Wood.

SPOKANE ACCEPTS SEWER WORK

SPOKANE, Wash.—This city has accepted the work on two sewer construction contracts, involving an outlay of more than \$26,000 on the part of property holders affected, says the Chronicle.

PENDLETON, Ore.—A new \$100,000 high school building, large cement theater and a number of residences and other structures erected within the last year and a two-story business block now under construction—this is the outward evidence of Pendleton's continued growth.

Umatilla River flows through the city, which is in a narrow valley of that stream, and furnishes power for milling and manufacturing purposes. Pendleton are immense wheat fields; in fact, Umatilla county, of which this city is the county seat, yielded 2 per cent of the total wheat crop of the United States in 1913, and has produced an average of 1 per cent for some time.

Bridge recently erected over Umatilla river, which furnishes power

In Pendleton there are 7000 people and the county has 25,000. Besides the new high school, this city has four public schools and a business college. There are woolen mills, scouring mills, a cold storage plant, planing mills, a commission house, two marble works and two large flouring mills. A passenger division of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company is here and gives a service of 22 passenger trains daily.

Pendleton's development has been steady and substantial. The two banks here have deposits exceeding \$2,500,000. A round-up show of frontier day sports and races is an annual event and is attended by about 25,000 people from all parts of the United States.

## THIRTY ACRES FOR CULTURE OF DATES

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Acquisition by the government of a tract of 10 acres in Riverside county, near Indio station, connecting the two horticultural experiment stations of the department of agriculture on which date culture has been practised, was made possible, when citizens of Riverside county presented the government \$350 to cover the cost of the transfer. The combined stations will give 30 acres upon which to conduct the government experiments, which thus far have given promise of great possibilities, says the Index.

BALTIMORE NEWS—"Illiteracy is the real cause of many a man's coming to the penitentiary," says the superintendent of the intramural school at that institution in an article published in the News on the work which the school is doing. That being the case, removing illiteracy is one of the best means of preventing prisoners from being sent back there when they have finished their terms and been given a new chance in life. We get a clear idea from the article of the direct manner in which the school operates to develop aspiration on the part of the convicts. This aspiration is much broader than the mere desire to learn how to read and write and to acquire the other elementary instruction that is given. It opens a new vista to men inclined to be discouraged and sullen, and the visible evidence of their own progress is a constant encouragement to them. We are not surprised at the statement that the warden considers the school his best constructive agency. It is but a year and a half since men were pooh-poohing the idea of introducing reformatory processes into the Maryland penitentiary. To such of them as remain, the evidence of what has been and is being accomplished through this one means of encouragement should be a revelation.

SAN JOSE TIMES-STAR—The United States bureau of education is sending out by parcel post to those rural communities in which new schoolhouses are contemplated pasteboard models of school buildings designed by experts and containing approved devices for the most desirable conditions now obtaining in such structures. With one of the models in question any competent carpenter can build a full-sized schoolhouse and be sure the result will meet the high standards of health and efficiency demanded by the times. The national bureau of education is performing a most valuable service, and that laudable service is rendered in view of the fact that of the 212,000 rural schoolhouses in the United States very few were planned with any regard to light, heat, ventilation or sanitation. Remote and sparsely settled districts are thus enabled, at a minimum of expense, to provide themselves with really attractive schoolhouses strictly up to date in every particular.

## NEW BUILDINGS IN PENDLETON SIGN OF ITS STEADY GROWTH



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## TYPICAL OF CAPE COD

FALMOUTH, Mass.—Like the English seaboard town for which it was named, Falmouth, Mass., was once best known as a port, but in recent years it has assumed greater importance as a watering place and summer resort. The typical scenery of the Cape Cod country, with its rolling hills and sand dunes, interspersed with salt water, fresh ponds and groves of pine, attracts many visitors from Boston and other cities. Its pleasant drives along the indented shores of Buzzards Bay afford the summer resident opportunity for many delightful days, and its long, curving beaches gradually have become fringed with summer hotels, cottages and country clubs that present in the summer months a scene of color and activity.

At Woods Hole, near Falmouth, is one of the principal government fish stations where is carried on important marine survey and fish cultural work. A large colony of buildings is included in the station, including hatcheries, fisheries buildings, schools, laboratories, experiment stations and residences. Connected with the Woods Hole station is a summer school which cooperates with something like 60 universities and colleges in the United States. For three months in the year a large number of college students and teachers study here.

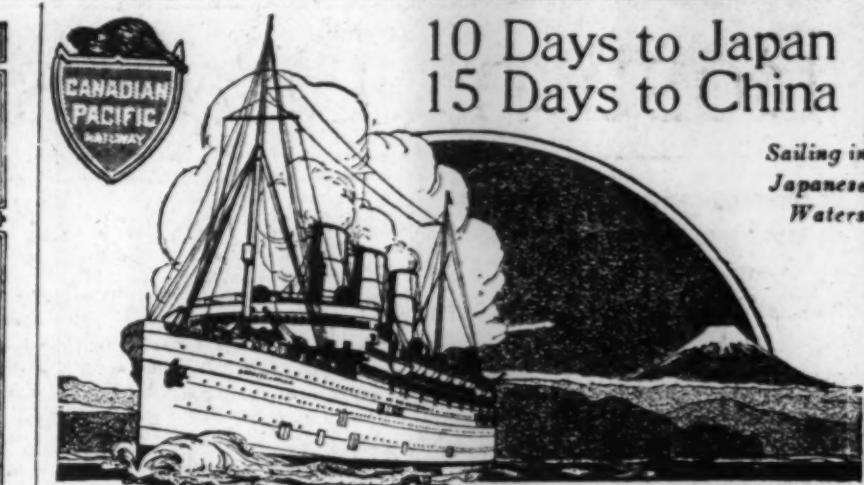
The annual cranberry crop is an important commercial factor with Falmouth, many thousand barrels of the berries being gathered from the surrounding country. Fishing also is pursued profitably from this port.

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Prinzessin Cecilie . . . . . Feb. 17  
Pots Friedrich . . . . . Feb. 17  
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# Ten Reserve Banks Are Urged at New York Hearing

Edward E. Page Advocates Plan to Establish Currency Centers in All Leading Commercial Cities of the U. S.

## BOSTON IS DISCUSSED

NEW YORK—In contrast to the consensus of opinion at yesterday's hearing that one federal reserve bank in New York should be established to cover the last, Edward E. Page, representing the transit committee of the New York Manufacturers Association, today advocated reserve banks in all great commercial centers. By this plan he said local bankers could best know the character of business men making the paper. His proposals for reserve bank centers were New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Denver and San Francisco.

Mr. Page's testimony obviously pleased secretaries McAdoo and Houston, who comprise the federal reserve organization committee.

In reply to a question by Secretary Houston, it was said that the handling of the business of New England, through a federal reserve bank of New York, would not disturb financial conditions. It was said that the principal business of New England is textile manufacture, largely financed in New York.

Gates W. McGarragh, president of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, thought that New England and Pennsylvania should be included in the New York district.

Most of the witnesses before the opening hearing conducted at the Chamber of Commerce Monday favored the creation in New York of a regional bank of such size that it would absorb 40 to 50 per cent of the \$100,000,000 capital available for the whole United States. Such a district would include New York, New England, New Jersey, Delaware and part of Pennsylvania.

Secretary McAdoo pointed out that such a huge bank here would overshadow the other regional banks of which, according to the law, there must be at least eight.

The reply was made that a bank of such size was needed here in order that it might command the respect of European bankers and hold its own with the great individual banks in New York.

A number of New York's leading financiers gave their opinions on the subject Monday. It quickly appeared that the committee had a difficult task on hand and that it would probably be impossible to satisfy both New York and the rest of the country. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, said he thought the committee would find it impossible to work out a plan that would fulfill all requirements.

"It presents almost an insoluble problem," said Secretary McAdoo, when Mr. Vanderlip had given his opinion as to the way the regional reserve districts should be drawn up.

"I think that is what you are facing," said Mr. Vanderlip. "Oversight and control spell the whole story of this law. If we get the proper oversight and control the law will work, in spite of its defects. If we do not, it will not work."

"Boston is a logical place for a reserve bank," said Francis Q. Brown, connected with Redmond & Co. "Boston represents New England and is a great banking power in that section. Reports from the government comptroller's office will show that it does a tremendous business and this means that Boston must be given consideration."

W. W. Flanagan, retired president of the Southern National Bank of New York, declared Boston was such an important banking center that it must not be overlooked.

"Some people say that Boston and Philadelphia ought to act as branches of the New York bank. Rather than have Boston left out I would have Boston made one agency and Philadelphia the other," he said.

Establishment of a large bank in New York was advocated by Francis L. Hine, president of the Chase National Bank; Walter Frew, president of the Corn Exchange Bank; Charles A. Conant, financial expert and writer; A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the Chase National Bank; Alexander J. Hemphill, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; James G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National Bank, and others.

Mr. Vanderlip's idea was that the importance and influence of the New York banks would give them such a position that it was of comparatively little importance how much territory outside the metropolitan district was included.

Dr. H. Parker Willis of New York, who was adviser of the banking and currency committee of the House of Representatives during the time the currency bill was before it, was the chief opponent of the plan for a huge bank here. Dr. Willis expressed the opinion that each of the regional banks should be strong and self-supporting, and said that to allot to the New York district 40 or 50 per cent of the working capital of the system would be out of harmony with the purposes of the law.

"There are no unmistakable considerations," he said, "which dictate that one bank should be vastly superior in powers. The capital of these banks is relatively a matter of minor importance."

Secretary McAdoo asked the opinions of witnesses as to what cities other than New York should be chosen for regional reserve banks. The common opinion was that, if the New York area be restricted to this immediate vicinity, banks should be established in the East

in Boston and Philadelphia or Washington. Other cities referred to most frequently were Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cleveland or Cincinnati, Denver and Atlanta.

A. Barton Hepburn said he was a believer in the central bank idea, but since the currency law provided for a minimum of eight regional banks he believed that one strong bank should be set up here. It was his opinion that one regional bank east of the Alleghenies would be better than two or more. With such a bank,

he said, as many branches as necessary might be established.

Paul M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. felt that if one bank of such size were established here the remaining seven banks would be spread over territory which, comparatively speaking, would be financially lean. Mr. Warburg proposed that the northeast be divided into three districts, consisting of New England, New York and surrounding territory, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

## THRIFTIEST AMERICAN CITY IS GOAL OF SOCIETY'S SEARCH

Communities Tested to Discover Where Ideal Condition Exists and How Result Is Attained—Special Day Proposed for Object-Lesson in All Public Schools

CHICAGO—Three important announcements have just been made by the American Society for Thrift—one that it is conducting a contest to close Jan. 15 to discover the thriftiest city in the United States and the elements of its thrift, another that the society has promised the cooperation of the National Association of Retail Grocers in its work and the other that it has under consideration the proposition for a "thrift day" in the public schools.

In its search for the "thriftiest city" the society is to undertake from reports of representative chambers of commerce, commercial clubs and associations of commerce of all cities of over 10,000 population, to decide which city can properly claim this distinction. Facts other than the per capita savings bank balances must be submitted as evidence in this regard.

There are five questions that are required to be answered in the competition.

(1) The average per capita of deposits in savings banks Jan. 1, 1914, with analysis, showing number of depositors with balance over \$1000, between \$500 and \$1000 and below \$500. Total of postal savings bank deposits.

(2) The number of high school graduates during the last five years who have completed a course of higher education at college, university, stating where. Also school attendance in proportion to school population to determine number of children of school age employed.

(3) Municipal business, the debt as compared to assessed valuation; 1913 expense as compared to income; ratio of expenses to municipal business transacted.

(4) Development during last five years of school gardens and cooperative buying of public markets, and of manufacturing industries in figures of total production.

(5) Evidence of community interest in music, art and athletics.

The society requests parents, school superintendents and state superintendents of public instruction to submit their opinion of the plan to have a "thrift day" in the schools when the subject of the value and reward of individual thrift would be the theme of discussion, essay and debate and when some plan of definite action in the public schools could be inaugurated.

## VIRGINIA TO TRY TO RECOVER WILL FROM J. P. MORGAN

WASHINGTON—J. P. Morgan, it is declared, has refused to return to Fairfax county, Va., the will of Martha Washington which was stolen from the records during the civil war.

State Senator A. Ewell Thornton of Fairfax county when the Legislature of Virginia meets next week will introduce a resolution authorizing and instructing the attorney-general of that state to institute suit against Mr. Morgan in the United States supreme court for the return of the will.

The will of Martha Washington, wife of the first President of the United States and the richest woman of this country in her day, was cut from the record book of Fairfax county by some body during the civil war.

This first legal step to regain the will will be taken when Mr. Thornton introduces his resolution next week.

## FIFTY APPLY FOR JOBS SUPPLIED BY WESTERN CITY

PORTLAND, Ore.—This city's attempt to provide work under a flat wage rate the unemployed at \$1.50 a day attracted 500 men who have been given free sleeping quarters, but only 50 applied for work, only 12 reported at the municipal stone pile and seven of these quit within the first hour.

CHICAGO—About 60 per cent of applicants for shelter report for duty when they are assigned to work for the city, according to records of the lodging house bureaus.

Eighty-two of the 144 on Saturday turned up to go to work at cleaning alleys and vacant lots.

## MILITIA AMENABLE TO FEDERAL PLAN

WASHINGTON—By direction of Secretary Garrison, Major-General Wood, as chief of staff of the army, has issued a circular announcing the decision of Judge Advocate General Crowder that the militia must conform in organization to the standards of the regular army, or be deprived of all federal appropriation. Few, if any, of the state organizations are now able to meet the requirements imposed by the Dick militia law, requiring it is new decided, organization into brigades and divisions.

## RURAL CREDITS HEARING PLANNED

WASHINGTON—Hearings with a view to drafting rural credits legislation at this session of Congress will be urged by the House banking and currency subcommittee next week.

Representative Weaver of Oklahoma, member of the sub-committee, says that a large number of farmers, rural bankers and political economists will testify.

## CONCERT TO BE GIVEN

A concert by the Davis ensemble orchestra, Frank M. Davis, director, will be given in Haynes hall, Franklin Square house, this evening at 8 o'clock.

he said, as many branches as necessary might be established.

Paul M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. felt that if one bank of such size were established here the remaining seven banks would be spread over territory which, comparatively speaking, would be financially lean. Mr. Warburg proposed that the northeast be divided into three districts, consisting of New England, New York and surrounding territory, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

## BOSTON TO URGE ITS CLAIMS AS MONEY CENTER

Head of Chamber Committee Compiles Figures to Emphasize Demands City Will Make for Reserve Bank

## BANKERS ARE COMING

Figures to show Boston's financial and commercial strength are given today by George N. Towle, chairman of the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the regional reserve bank.

He thus emphasizes the demands to be made by the subcommittee of the chamber and of the Boston Clearing House Association before the federal organization committee Friday and Saturday for the establishment of such a bank in Boston for all New England.

Meanwhile prominent financiers from Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis are on their way to this city, and various meetings of commercial and financial interests are being held. The sub-committee of the Clearing House Association and the chamber committee, in joint conference at one of the banks late yesterday, voted to be in perfect accord as to the necessity of having a regional bank in Boston, making New England independent of New York.

A private meeting of the chamber committee, to be held at the chamber Thursday afternoon, was given the full approval and support of the sub-committee of the clearing house. A general interchange of views as to the best way of proceeding at the hearing before Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of Agriculture Houston at the federal building is the purpose of this meeting.

While the sub-committee agreed that New England should not submit to the establishment of a branch of New York in this city, yet they will act separately. The former clearing house committee consists of Thomas P. Beal, chairman, president Second National Bank; Alfred L. Ripley, vice-president Merchants National Bank and William A. Gaston, president National Shawmut Bank.

Every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, every person residing in the United States and every nonresident alien who has income from United States investments of \$3000 or over, must make such return.

For the past year, 1913, the exemptions will be \$2500 or \$3333.33 in the case of a married person, and in future years \$3000 and \$4000.

Where the tax has been withheld on part of the income at the source or where part of the income comes as dividends upon stock of a corporation which is taxable under the corporation tax section of the law, the regulations set forth that such income shall be deducted from the individual's total net income when computing the amount on which he is taxable.

The law imposes a tax of 1 per cent and provides that individuals who have an income more than \$20,000 and not

and Connecticut, 210,792, \$490,272,000, and \$23,013,000.

The totals are 1,101,290 wage earners, \$2,670,065,000 worth of products and an estimated value added by manufacture, \$1,193,768,000. The figures for the entire country are 6,615,046, \$20,672,052,000 and \$8,530,261,000.

In addition Mr. Towle points to the place held by Boston in the matter of imports and exports; he claims that the needs of the port of Boston should not be allowed to rival the needs of the port of New York under a reserve bank in the latter city.

In imports and exports for 1912 the records show New York \$975,744,320 and \$817,945,803 respectively; Boston, \$129,293,016 and \$69,692,171; New Orleans, \$75,089,887 and \$149,160,910; Philadelphia, \$85,033,185 and \$69,069,730 and San Francisco, \$59,235,471 and \$49,240,734.

All of these figures, according to Mr. Towle, show comparisons that do not

need an argument to prove Boston's resources and needs financially and commercially. When New York is needing money for the movement of crops that city is not likely to be able to meet the call at Boston for money to purchase raw materials for her manufacturers so readily as a reserve bank in this city, in the opinion of Mr. Towle.

Mr. Towle calls attention to the fact that New England manufactures one half of the cotton, 60 per cent of the woolen and felt and over one half of the boot and shoe products of the entire country.

Boston is the third city in the United States in the amount of banking capital and individual deposits, he says. Taking data from the comptroller's report of Oct. 21, 1913, he calls attention to the division known as the New Eng-

land states with 450 banks. The total capital was \$102,046,700, surplus \$33,690,176, individual deposits \$519,369,027, savings deposits \$55,439,356, rediscount paper \$238,367,15 and population 6,552,691. These figures show New England ranking fourth in capital, surplus, individual deposits and savings deposits, but fifth in population; although within 800,000 of the western states and 1,335,213 ahead of the Pacific states division.

The record made by New England in relation to rediscount paper cannot be approached by any other section of the country, according to Mr. Towle, and Frank Ruggles, manager of the Boston Clearing House bears him out. During the stress of 1907 not one rediscount collection was refused in all New England, according to Mr. Ruggles, while in the rest of the country collections were stopped to a great extent.

The rediscounts for all of the United States, involving 6225 national banks, for December, 1912, were \$20,309,072, and bills payable \$80,045,256, whereas for New England they were respectively \$858,477 and \$6,271,701; for September, 1912, \$18,867,294 and \$72,847,849 for the United States and \$27,194 and \$4,000,323 for New England, and for September, 1912, \$15,716,092 and \$66,058,006, while New England showed but \$109,553 and \$3,073,012.

Mr. Towle claims that this indicates very plainly that in times of stress New England is perfectly capable of standing alone and taking care of its own finances; that it doesn't need any help from New York. New England, he says, would have to send its millions to New York and share with the 1660 banks in that district in the selection of members of the governing bodies if this section were made a branch of New York.

## INCOME TAX REGULATIONS FOR MAKING RETURNS SENT OUT BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON—Forms for making returns and regulations applying to individuals in reporting on their incomes to the federal government were issued Monday by the treasury department.

Every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, every person residing in the United States and every nonresident alien who has income from United States investments of \$3000 or over, must make such return.

Returns must be in the hands of the collector of internal revenues in the district where the payer resides or where he has his principal place of business not later than March 1. Failure to observe this time limit to be punished with fines ranging from \$20 to \$1000.

Refusal to neglect to file returns, except in case of reasonable excuse, will result in an addition of 50 per cent to the tax assessed. In case of false or fraudulent return 100 per cent will be added to the tax assessed, and any person required to make, render, sign or verify such return, who makes a false or fraudulent statement with intent to defeat or evade the tax, will be

guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than \$2000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

SAFETY CONGRESS ENVOY EXPLAINS

NEW YORK—President Wilson's appointment to represent the American seamen at the international congress for safety at sea, Andrew Furuseth, came here Monday from London to tell the President why he resigned. Mr. Furuseth is president of the National Seamen's Union of America.

Mr. Furuseth said he gave up his post because he could not agree with his American colleagues regarding recommendations for the manning of boats. He considered that steamships should carry sufficient men of three years' experience to man boats and charged other delegates with trying to lower the existing standards of safety. He said that in Washington he would work for the adoption of the seamen's bill now in Congress.

MORTONS RETURN TO CAPITAL WASHINGTON—Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton have resumed their residence in Washington, occupying the house at 1500 Rhode Island avenue. Mr. Morton was Vice-President during the Harrison administration.

Secretary McAdoo and Secretary House are expected to be present at the bankers' dinner if they can be persuaded to come on from New York in time.

Charles P. Blinn, Jr., vice-president of the National Union Bank of this city and E. T. Shanbacher, president Fourth Street National. From Chicago: W. T. Fenton, vice-president National Bank of Republic and Hormat Waldeck, vice-president Continental & Commercial. From St. Louis: W. B. Simmons, director National Bank of Commerce, and E. M. Hubbard, cashier Baptist's National Bank.

Secretary McAdoo and Secretary House are expected to be present at the bankers' dinner if they can be persuaded to come on from New York in time.

George W. Hyde, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Boston and secretary of the Association, said that he expects the greater portion of the 650 attending the dinner to remain here for the federal committee hearings.

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of Madrid, Spain, wife of Ramon Blanchart of the Boston Opera House and voice teacher in the Boston Conservatory, offers students of Spanish and French lessons either in class or private. Address Ramon Blanchart, 68 University Road, Brookline.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. G. T. Bowman, sixth cavalry, Ft. Slocum, to his regiment.

Capt. A. S. Williams, 19th infantry, re-earning service, at Ft. Slocum.

Maj. E. D. Bricker, ordnance department, make three visits to the General Electric Company, Schenectady, and two to Otis Elevator Company, Yonkers.

Maj. L. T. Hillman, ordnance department, Newport News on business, thence to station.

Lieut.-Col. W. E. Craighill, corps of engineers, with other duties and without change of station, relieve Col. J. Millis, Boston engineer district.

Capt. C. B. Parker, infantry, to second infantry.

Majs. J. R. Lindsay, twenty-eighth, and T. E. Schley, twenty-sixth infantry, to Ft. Leavenworth school for officers' course.

Maj. R. R. Raymond, engineers, as member of examining board, San Francisco, vice Lieut. Col. C. H. McKinstry.

Maj. E. D. Bricker, ordnance department, make three visits each in January—February to the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester.

Leaves—Capt. G. Williams, thirteenth cavalry, one month; First Lieut. J. C. French, seventh infantry, 15 days extension.

Navy Notes

Torpedo practise ship Montgomery placed in reserve at Philadelphia on Jan. 3, 1914.

Flag of commander, first division, Atlantic fleet, transferred from the Arkansas to the Florida.

Secretary of the navy has commended Oscar B. Peterson, oiler, on cruise Boston, at Portland, Ore., for saving a man.

Charles Zebley, seaman, and Albert D. Russell, fireman, second class, have also been commended by the secretary for rescue work.

Battleships Utah and Florida steamed from the New York navy yard Monday afternoon, proceeding as far as Tompkinsville, where they will be joined by the Wyoming and the destroyer Flotilla. The fleet will weigh anchor next Sunday and steam for Culebra, just off Puerto Rico, where 10 days will be spent in maneuvers.

The fleet will be in command of Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger. The battleships Delaware and South Carolina, now at Norfolk, and the destroyer tender Dixie will join the fleet off Hatteras. Following the maneuvers the fleet will proceed to Guantamano.

Torpedo boat Morris arrived at New York, R. I., Monday safely, from New York.

Battleship Mississippi steamed from the Philadelphia navy yard Monday for Pensacola, Fla., where she will take part in the operations of the aviation corps and later engage in maneuvers with other vessels of the Atlantic fleet. On the way south she will call at Anapolis to take on board the aviation corps.

## GOVERNMENT AID SHARE IS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the Massachusetts board of agriculture, has submitted for legislative consideration a proposal that state boards of agriculture and similar organizations shall receive government assistance, in proportion to the amounts which they themselves expend.

Senator Weeks has the recommendation to be offered as an amendment to a bill for government cooperation with institutions interested in agricultural instruction.

Machinist John Reber and Machinist W. S. Evans, detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa., to the Mississippi.

Machinist H. M. Peaco, detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa., to the Montana.

Paymaster's Clerk William O'Brien, appointed to the Maryland.

**Movements of Vessels**

The Wheeling arrived at New Orleans. The Eagle arrived at Gonavas, Haiti. The Minnesota from Lynnhaven roads to Mexico.

The California from San Diego to San Francisco.

The Prairie and Vestal from Pensacola to Culebra.

The Hancock from Philadelphia to Culebra.

The Orion from Boston to Hampton roads.

The Montana arrived at Reedy Island.

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FARMS anywhere in New England. Write for catalogue. GEO. W. HALL, 60 State St.

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HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HANDE, Practical Hatter, 10 AVERY St., Boston. Soft, silk and opera hats cleaned, pressed and retrimmed. Hats banded and bound while you wait. Best work. Street floor.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Counsellor-at-Law, New York address 803 W. 180th St.

JOHN C. HIGDON, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis

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Cafe de Paris

12 Haviland St., Boston

Cafe de Paris wishes to announce its new management and is extending a cordial invitation to all of its old friends to return where memories are still present.

Breakfast is served from 7 to 10 A. M.

Luncheon, from 11:30 to 2:30 P. M.

Excellent Four-course Luncheon, 25c

Dinner, 5:30 to 7:30 P. M.

La Carte, Table d'Hotte

Please remember that Cafe de Paris is entirely under new management and ready to greet its old friends back and new ones by giving the best that the market affords.

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Yours sincerely,

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ERNEST J. STEVENS  
WICKE & STEVENS

**Chicago Beach Hotel**  
FOR A PLEASANT VISIT TO CHICAGO

Stop at the Chicago Beach Hotel in the city's most beautiful park and residence district, away from down town noise. Only 10 minutes to loop district stores and theaters. Excellent sociability. Dancing, orchestra. Special winter rates.

American Plan—Rooms with bath, \$4 a day up	Rooms with no bath, \$2 a day up
Rooms with Private bath, \$5 a day up	Rooms with Private bath, \$3 a day up
Reduction when stay is extended and for parties. Write for free book.	

**CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL**  
51ST BOULEVARD, HYDE PARK, CHICAGO

**SHIRLEY HOTEL**  
SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO

DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL, 300 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE  
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens. Artesian Water. Popular Prices  
IRVING B. ALLEN, Manager

**HOTEL KUPPER**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conveniently located in Shopping District  
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE  
ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE

EUROPEAN PLAN—\$1.00 TO \$3.00 PER DAY

**THE SPALDING**  
DULUTH, MINNESOTA

European Plan—  
Duluth's Largest  
300 rooms, 150 private baths. Every modern convenience. Magnificent lobby and public rooms. Sun parlor and observatory. Large Superb. Convenient to everything. Lake Superior. Convenient to everything. ONE OF THE GREAT HOTELS OF THE NORTHWEST  
LEE HOTEL CO., Proprietor  
EDWIN H. LEE, Pres. and Managing Director

**PLAZA HOTEL**  
North Avenue and North Clark Street  
CHICAGO

WHEN IN CHICAGO  
STOP AT THE PLAZA

A quiet and refined hotel overlooking Lincoln Park. 600 rooms with private bath, newly furnished. A room with a bath for a dollar and a half and up. Weekly \$9.00 and up. Two room suites \$2.50 and up. Weekly \$15.00 to \$28.00. High class cafe. Club breakfast. Moderate prices. 12 minutes to business, theater and shopping center. WRITE FOR BOOKLET

**HOTEL RADISSON**  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
U. S. A.

The Premier Hotel  
Opened in 1912  
Cost \$1,500,000

Hotel Radisson Co.

**OMAHA HOTEL LOYAL**  
FIREPROOF—MODERN—EUROPEAN  
F. T. GAGGIE LESSEE & MANAGER

**GEO. B. FLANDERS & CO.**  
228-230 S. Dearborn Street CHICAGO  
Phone Harrison 7076  
RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT BROKERS

THE SAME OLD PLACE  
THE SAME COURTESY TREATMENT  
PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL  
ASK FOR MRS. MATHEWS  
MRS. G. B. FLANDERS, Prop.

**PORTLAND, OREGON—118 AND 120 STATE HOTEL BLACKSTONE**  
Centrally located. \$1.00 and up. European plan. Rates to permanent guests.  
HENRY KOFELDT, Prop.

**CANADA**  
**The Windsor Hotel**  
Dominion Square MONTREAL

5 Minutes from General Post Office; 2 minutes C. P. R. and G. T. R. Depots; close to the big shopping sections. Magnificent Dining Room, Cafe and Grill Room newly equipped. EUROPEAN PLAN

Single Room, from \$2.00 up. With Bath, from \$2.50 up  
Double Room, from \$3.00 up. With Bath, from \$4.50 up

## CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS

IN THE HEART OF HOTEL ROSSLYN

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FIRE PROOF

Million Dollar Popular Hotel

NEW 500 ROOM FIREPROOF ADDITION TO BE COMPLETED 1914

WHEN VISITING SAN FRANCISCO, OAKLAND AND VICINITY.

Upon request will mail you set Art Post Cards. Booklet of Trips Around the Bay, etc., and other information.

OAKLAND'S REFINED FAMILY HOTEL

KEY ROUTE INN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Hospitality, Beautiful Surroundings. Harmonious Atmosphere, Tennis Court.

All Electric Trains every 10 minutes to San Francisco and World's Fair.

Dinner at our Hotel under contract. Monitor readers welcome.

Weekly Rate with Meals and Bath, \$12 for one. \$21.50 for two. Special Family Rates.

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara, California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel.

Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage.

PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE. E. P. DUNN, Lessee

U.S. Grant Hotel SAN DIEGO—CALIFORNIA

Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast

Built of Concrete and Steel

TARIFF \$1.50 per day and up. Combine all modern attractions.

J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director.

(For 10 years Manager Hotel Green, Panama)

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Palace Hotel The Historic Court

A legacy of the past. A symbol of the future

The Fairmont The Crown of San Francisco

Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY in the WORLD

San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco EDDY AND JONES STS.

HERALD HOTEL

A hotel of unusual merit. EVERY ROOM IS AN OUTSIDE ROOM.

Rates \$1.00 and \$1.50 a day. SALT AND FRESH WATER SHOWERS.

Motorbus meets all trains and steamers. European Plan. \$1.50 a day up. American Plan. \$3.50 a day up.

Hotel Stewart Geary Street, Above Union Square SAN FRANCISCO

IDEALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF TROPICAL FLORIDA

DE SOTO HOUSE DE LEON SPRINGS, FLA.

SOUTHERN

The Trip to Panama

is most enjoyable through the logical gateway affording a visit to quaint historic

New Orleans America's Convention and Carnaval City

AND

The St. Charles "Finest All-Year Hotel in the South"

Under Efficient Management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City.

European Plan. Modern

A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.

Send for Booklet of New Orleans ALFRED S. AMER &amp; CO., Ltd., Props.

MAY TO OCTOBER

The Edgewood GREENWICH, CONN.

"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel"

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SOUTHERN

The Ridgewood DAYTONA, FLORIDA

The Leading Hotel in the Prettiest Winter Report in the World

Send for rates and booklet.

E. P. WOODBURY, Mgr.

CAFES—RESTAURANTS

CAFE MINERVA 216 HUNTINGTON AVE.

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NEW AND IMMENSELY POPULAR

EXCEPTIONAL CUISINE

MUSIC

Evenings and Sunday Afternoons

ALSO NAVARRE AND IRVINGTON CAFES

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MAGNOLIA SPRINGS HOTEL

FLORIDA

Hotel Clarendon AND COTTAGES

Seabreeze, Daytona Station

"On the Coast East." Located directly on the Ocean and the famous

one of the best courses in the South.

Tennis, Motoring, Horsecraft riding, golf, tennis, fishing, etc.

LAWN TENNIS, GOLF, HORSEBACK RIDING, SWIMMING, FISHING, ETC.

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MAGNOLIA SPRINGS HOTEL

FLORIDA

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Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## KANSAS CITY, MO., ADVERTISEMENTS

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Stores at  
Kansas City  
St. Louis

Stores at  
Cincinnati  
Detroit

**Kline's**

1112-1114 Walnut thru to 1113-1115 Main

## OUR FIRST

## January White Sale

OF

## Undermuslins

continues with unabated interest. Such splendid garments at such unusually low prices have attracted many women to purchase garments for a whole season.

## SCHOOLS

## SCHOOLS

MRS. GEORGIA BROWN'S DRAMATIC SCHOOL  
Auditorium Theater St. Louis, corner 10th and Holman Sts., Kansas City, Mo.  
Entrance on Holman St., Bell Telephone, Main 4024.  
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO CHILDREN—BEGINNERS' class Saturdays at 2 p. m., beginning Sept. 29th. ADVANCED class Saturdays at 10 a. m. These classes are for girls from 8 to 16 years of age. The girls are taught to sing, to play the piano, to dance, to act, to speak, to write, to draw, to paint, to make up, to make gestures, and to dance. In fact, it teaches children everything they should know to render them graceful and attractive and is attended by pupils ranging in age from four to fourteen. Terms: \$2.00 per month. These classes are in no way connected with the regular dramatic work for adults of this school, whose graduates hold high positions in the dramatic field. Prospectus mailed on application.

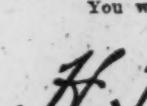
## RUGS

## RUGS

THE LARGEST  
ORIENTAL RUG STORE  
in the Southwest. Lowest  
prices. 23 years in business.  
NAHIGIAN BROS.  
1021 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

## ORIENTAL RUGS

You will always find the largest and best selection in the city  
at moderate prices.



H. K. Dillerian  
TEN YEARS IN KANSAS CITY

## BANKS

## BANKS

CITIZENS SAVINGS TRUST CO.

1019 GRAND AVENUE

The center of the shopping district.

Open until 8 p. m. every Saturday and Monday.

3% on Savings Accounts. Safety Deposit Boxes \$3.00 up.

## JEWELRY

## JEWELRY

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF  
CROSS AND CROWN JEWELRY  
14K GOLD—PINS, RINGS, SCARF PINS  
Call on us or send for photographs and price list.

J. R. MERCER JEWELRY CO 1014 Grand Ave.

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

OUR SALE ON  
HIRSH WICKWIRE  
SUITS AND OVERCOATS  
IS NOW ON.  
Shannon D. Smith, 809-811 Walnut Street.

## Men's Furnishings

## JACKSON'S

Established  
1912.  
Enlarged  
October, 1913.

## BOSTON

Individuality, Quality  
and Efficient Service.

## FOOTWEAR

## J. R. MERCER JEWELRY CO

## 1014 Grand Ave.

1019 GRAND AVENUE, GRAND AVENUE TEMPLE.

Bell Phone South 216

JOHN T. DAVIS  
MEN'S FURNISHINGS

426 WESTPORT AVENUE

## MEN'S APPAREL

## FASHION

## MEN'S HATS

and Furnishing  
Goods

## 1116 WALNUT STREET

PHOTOGRAPHY

JOHN FRASER  
MERCHANT  
TAILOR

Gates Building, 111 East 10th Street

## LAUNDRIES

SILVER LAUNDRY

"THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY"

FAMILY WORK DRY CLEANING

CLEAN TOWEL DEPARTMENT

1012-1020 CAMPBELL ST.

Bell Main 710 Home Tel. Main 2505

## KODAKS

THE FASCINATION OF KODAKERY

Kodak. There is one  
at our store waiting  
to go with you. We do the finishing.

KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

1016 GRAND AVE.

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

THE BABY SHOP

First Floor, Lillie Building  
Outfitters to Infants and Older  
Children. Ready-to-Wear or  
Made-to-Order.

KANSAS CITY

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to N. E. RITCHIE, 710 Commerce building.

STENOGRAPHIC WORK—The best: no  
time available; spec. atten. given trav. public  
Merle Jennings, 1215 Long bldg., Kansas  
City, Mo.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

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KEENEY AND KEEVER

Groceries and Meats

4508 TROOST AVENUE

Home Phone 504 Bell Phone 2202

H. GOODFARB, Jacobson

Home Phone 2018 Bell, Grand 2405

GROCERS

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KEENEY AND KEEVER

## EUROPEAN CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LONDON

LONDON

## FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS

**EDWARD PARKER LTD.**

ESTATE AGENTS: Furnished and Unfurnished Flats and Houses.

CABINET MAKERS: Reproduction, Fitments, Alterations and Repairs.

DECORATORS: External and Internal Decorations.

UPHOLSTERERS: Loose Covers, Curtains, Carpets and Repairs.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS: Wiring, Fittings, Telephones and Plant.

PHONE 39 AND 41 BROMPTON ROAD  
No. 299 WESTERN KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S. W.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MISS VERA ENSOR, A.R.C.M.

Visits and receives pupils for Violoncello

Studio—17, Kempsford Gdns., EARLS' COURT, S. W. Soloist for Concerts, AT HOMES, etc. All communications to 117 Hurlingham Rd., Hurlingham, S. W.

MISS LUCIE HILLIER

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANOFORTE

Diplomate, Koenigliche Hochschule (Berlin), Licentiate R.A.M. (Performer and Teacher), and pupil of the best artists, intelligence and musical feeling.—The Times.

Studio: 8a, New Cavendish Street, Portland Place, LONDON, W.

MISS ANNIE GRIMSON

A.R.C.M. Gold Medalist.

Professor of Piano.

Guildhall School of Music (Matthay method).

Receives pupils at "Clementine," Ealing, or Beaconsfield, 10, Watford Street.

Phone 1466 Ealing.

AMY GILMOUR'S PIANOFORTE SCHOOL

(Gold Medalist, A.R.C.M.)

Official Preparer for Matthey.)

Pupils also prepared for Trinity, Harmonium, etc. Exports Address: "Clementine," Ealing, or Beaconsfield Studios, Wigmore St., London. Tel. 1466 Ealing.

MISS FOSTER, A. R. C. M.

Abbotsford, St. Margaret's, S.W. Student of the Royal College of Music, gives lessons in the Pianoforte and Rudiments of Music. Also non-residential situation in school desired.

PIANOFORTE Modern methods of Ear-training and Musicianship, especially adapted to children. MISS EVA ELMSSIE, 5 Moore St., Cadogan Gdns., S.W. Tel. Victoria 3755.

EDUCATION

MR. G. WARRE CORNISH formerly Assistant Master at University College School and Classical Lecturer at Manchester University, takes private pupils and advises parents in educational matters. Address: 5a, King's Road, Chelsea.

PIANOS

FIRTH BROS. OVERSTRUNG PIANO

£25 For delivery in Great Britain.

A REAL SURPRISE IN QUALITY

Do not judge it by the price but write today for full particulars.

BANK CORNER, EDMONTON.

HOTELS

IN THE

Centre of London

Within walking distance of the Theatres and best shops.

The Red Court Hotel

18, 19, &amp; 20 Bedford Place, Russell Square.

LONDON, W. C.

Thoroughly warmed by American Radiators.

Bed room for one visitor with full board (except luncheons), light and attendance from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. £15.00 per day.

Electric vacuum cleaner fitted in each floor preventing dust.

Tel.: Maylany, London. Phone: 1586 Central.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

40 and 42 INVERNESS TERRACE

HYDE PARK, LONDON

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL; one minute from Park, close to Metro. Tube and buses; terms from 2gs. Phone: 1508 Park.

PRIVATE HOTEL AND PENSION—56, 57, 58 Prince's Square, London, W. First rate board and residence from 30s. per week inclusive. Delightful situation; gardens, central, convenient to all parts. Address: Proprietors.

CHAMBERS

CHAMBERS FURNISHED

100 REDCLIFFE GARDENS

2 minutes from the Park. Suites, single rooms, catering, visiting, attendance, inclusive from two guineas. Use of general dining room, hot and cold baths, telephone.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

VISITORS TO LONDON will find every comfort at NORFOLK HOUSE, 39, BEDFORD PLACE; near British Museum and all places of interest. Single Room, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine. Separate Tables. Tel. 7539 City. Terms from 6s. per day.

119 West End Lane

West Hampstead, London, N. W.

Pleasant home highly recommended.

VERY ACCESSIBLE.

MODERATE

HYDE PARK, LONDON

Payngs received. Every home comfort. Excellent cooking. Moderate terms. One minute from Park and tubes. 29, INVERNESS TERRACE. Tel. 4208 Padd.

HOME ACCOMMODATION

Offered those taking official appointments in London, diplomatic or otherwise, for six months or a year.

Highest references given and expected.

MRS. DIANA JACKSON, 21, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.

PAYING GUESTS

The MISSES STEPHENS receive paying guests at "Cleve," 41 Montague Road, Richmond, Surrey.

RICHMOND

The MISSES STEPHENS receive paying guests at "Cleve," 41 Montague

Road, Richmond, Surrey.

PAGING GUESTS

WANTED

LADY highly recommends German

fishing; governess; first-class drawing

and music; good linguist.

Address: MISS

DIXON or MISS COURT.

POST WANTED

Wishes to bring into communication with each other, domestic employers and employees, to help in every conceivable way.

Address: MISS MARJORIE

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SLOANE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

53 Sloane Sq., London, S. W.

Arranges for every branch of employment.

Also rooms and schools recommended.

Tel. 6165 Vic.

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Wishes to bring into communication with each other, domestic employers and employees, to help in every conceivable way.

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Tel. 6165 Vic.

## RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 10c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

## RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 10c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 19 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

## MISCELLANEOUS

## MISCELLANEOUS

Tring Park Poultry Farm  
TRING, HERTFORDSHIRE  
The Property of the Rt. Hon. Lord Rothschild



One pair light Sussex pullets.



One pair red Sussex pullets.

## STOCK POULTRY

RECENT SUCCESSES. July 1913, Royal Agricultural Show  
FIRST PRIZES for Speckled, Red and Light Sussex cockerels, Red Sussex pullets, and Red Sussex hens.  
SECOND PRIZES for Light Sussex cock, Red Sussex cockerel, and Light Sussex pullets.

## EXPORT ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

## INSPECTION INVITED.

For prices and particulars, apply RICHARDSON CARR, Estate Office, TRING, HERTS.

## FRET WORK MACHINE

THE "AI" MACHINE FOR  
FRET or SCROLL  
CUTTING

A thoroughly strong  
serviceable machine,  
or other material.  
Superior British make.  
Price £25. Freight  
and carriage paid  
of this, and other machines.  
Lathes, etc., on  
receipt of a postal  
card.

HOBBIES LTD.  
Dept. 66,  
DEREHAM, ENG.

## ORGAN WORKS

FOR THE ACCOMPANIMENT  
OF THE SUNDAY SERVICE

a well-built pipe-organ, dignified and pure of tone, has no equal. We are expert organ-builders, consulting service is free. Write now to

HAYTER & SON, GARDEN CITY  
ORGAN WORKS, LETCHWORTH, HERTS

## ESTATE AGENTS

COUNTRY HOUSES  
ASHTEAD, Surrey. A charming village within 16 miles of London, 1½ miles from Epsom Downs. Convenient for all the best beauty spots in the county. High class Residential property. Water, Main Drainage, Electric Light, Gas.

For Furnished and Unfurnished Houses  
mail CORBETT & EDWARDS, Ashtead,  
Surrey, England.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY returned  
after 8 years in Canada, desires employ-  
ment in mechanical engineering. Knowl-  
edge slight. Kemsley, Wargrave, Berks.

## PARIS

## DRESSMAKERS

WEEKS  
156, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN  
PARIS  
Smart Dinner and Reception Gowns.  
SPECIALTY—Tailor-made Gowns.

Telephone  
Warren 22-38

## PREMET

## Place Vendome No. 8

## PARIS

Tel. Louvre 26-75 Central 99-16  
Rives, Manteaux, Linges, Fourrures

## PENSIONS

## PENSION

Mme. Roudet, 14 bis Rue Raynaud, Tro-  
cadéro. Superb view. Communication with all  
parts of the city. Excellent table. All mod-  
ern conveniences—phone, electricity, lift, etc.

PARIS—Attractive Pension  
12 Avenue Jules Janin, entrance 12 Rue  
de la Pompe, near Bois de Boulogne.  
Every modern convenience. Recom-  
mended.

DANCING AND DRAMATIC ART  
THE ART of Movement for musical ex-  
pression. Dancing, Dramatic Art. MANS-  
FIELD, 21 Rue Boislevent, Paris.

## European Advertisements

All European advertisements should be sent through the European Advertising Office. Address The Advertising Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, England. Telegrams: Alphemega, Estrand, London. Telephone: 9723 Central.

At present, unless otherwise arranged, European advertisements appear in this publication on Tuesday of each week. The rates per insertion are as follows:

STRAIGHT CLASSIFIED (where nonpareil type alone is used—5 words to the line and 12 lines to the inch)—1 to 12 insertions, per line, 6d. per inch, 6s.; 3 or more insertions, per line, 5d. per inch, 5s. Minimum, 3 lines.

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY (where type other than nonpareil is em-  
ployed or display, or a border, or an illustration is given)—1 to 12  
insertions, 8s. 8d. per inch; 13 to 25 insertions, 7s. per inch; 26 or  
more insertions, 5s. 8d. per inch. Minimum, half an inch.

## EDINBURGH

## BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN

George Gibson & Son  
SPECIALTIES IN

Finest Hams  
Bacon Best Quality  
Specially Selected Butter  
and Cheese of  
Excellent Flavour

44 QUEENSFERRY STREET.  
Telephone No. 2286 Central.

## TAILORS

James C. Laughton  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
High-Class Tailor

18 and 19 Crichton Place  
PILRIG  
'Phone 3753.

## FLORISTS

THOMAS FORTUNE  
Court Florist

17 Queensferry St., Edinburgh  
CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS  
FLORAL DESIGNS

Carefully packed and sent to all parts

## ELECTRICIANS

William Bryden & Son  
ELECTRICIANS

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS  
FROM CORPORATION MAINS  
Water Power, Oil or Gas Engines.

55 George Street 200 Bath Street  
EDINBURGH and GLASGOW  
Tel. Central 364 Tel. Douglas 627

## DUBLIN

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

DIXON'S DUBLIN

66 "Favourite" Soap

A pure free-lathering household soap  
in tablets

DIXON'S DUBLIN  
"Arbutus" Toilet SOAP

Specialy suitable for the complexion

May be obtained from THE NEW  
IRISH DIRECT SUPPLY, VICTORIA  
STREET, DUBLIN 4, and from any  
of Messrs. LEVERETT & FRYES  
Establishments.

## STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

Combridge Ltd.

18 and 20 Grafton Street

## DUBLIN

## SPECIALISTS IN PRINTING

## HAT AND GOWN SHOP

HAT AND GOWN SHOP

For the latest fashions controlled by taste  
and economy. Proprietor:

MRS. ARTHUR BELLINGHAM  
21, Dawson Street

## HOTELS

DUBLIN.

Stay at THE COLLEGE HOTEL  
College Green. Moderate.

Vegetarian Cafe, Grafton Street.

Dublin's popular resorts.

## INTERIOR DECORATORS

Dockrell, Dublin

DECORATION, PAINTING, ETC., ETC.

STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS

## BELFAST

## IRISH LINEN

## IRISH LINEN

## IRISH-CAMBRIC HANDKFS.

These are unequalled the wide world  
over and when united with the name  
MURPHY & ORR buyers know that they have  
a guarantee that they are getting the  
VERY BEST that can be produced.

LOVELY INITIAL HKFS. Pure Linen,  
from 6s. doz.

CHARMING CROCHET LACE COLLARS  
from 4s. 6d. each.

Postage extra.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE.

MURPHY & ORR

18c Belfast, Ireland

Established 1825.

## BRIGHTON

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, ENGL.

DUNBLAIR, BOARD AND RESIDENCE

43-44 Upper Rock Gardens

Board-Residence from 6s. per day.

Electric Light, Billiards, Garage, Close Sea. Tel.

1022 Kemp Town.

## KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

## JEWELERS

B. J. DUNNING, Est.

Watchmaker and Jeweler

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry  
and Novelties.

Repairing and Manufacturing.

548 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

Bell Phone 544 West

## LAWYERS

GEORGE W. LITTICK

Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 5 and 6, Fasson

my bldg., Kansas City, Kansas. Sten-

ographer and notary public in office.

Both phones.

## GROCERIES

W. A. GRISWOLD & SON

Groceries and Meats

Both Phones 170 West, 606 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.

May send Monitor advertising to M. B.

HILL, 621 Everett Ave.

## KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING

## CLEANING AND DYEING

THE PARIS—Garment cleaners and

dyers, 222 W. Main. Our distilling process

turns out satisfactory work.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Advertisers may send advertising for

the Monitor to MRS. INA CARDELL,

310 W. Main street.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring re-

turns. A telephone call to 4320 Back Bay

will give you information as to terms.

## EDINBURGH

## TRAVEL

Glasgow, & South

Western Railway

WHEN VISITING THE

LAND O' BURNS

ask for tickets via the Midland and

G. & S. W. Railways.

OVER 100 GOLF COURSES

SERVED BY THIS RAILWAY

Magnificent Hotels at Glasgow (St.

Enoch), Ayr, Turnberry and Dumfries.

St. Enoch Station, DAVID COOPER,

Glasgow, General Manager.

## BOOTS AND SHOES

Boots, Shoes  
and Rubbers

For Men, Women and Children

at

</div



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MORNING WORK wanted by colored girl H. W. DIXON, 41 Northfield st., Boston 12

MORNING WORK wanted by competent woman, MRS. J. JORDAN, 3 Hammon st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, young lady with knowledge of children, will take charge of one or two children; references exchanged. M. A. HOWE, 351 Wadsworth st., Cambridge, Mass.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—North German; late 20s; good position; good references. MISS E. ZIEGLER, 234 Lenox av., Providence, R. I.

OFFICE CLERK, addressing or sales; industry, residence Roxbury, 40, single, good penman; awaiting an offer; mention 11574.

STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2900.

OFFICE CLERK, residence Cambridge, 17, single, good references; will start for \$1; mention 10601. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2900.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with some knowledge of bookkeeping; residence Everett, 21, high and commercial school graduate, good penman; first-class references; \$7.85; mention 11587. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2900.

OFFICE CLERK, typist or general office work, residence Somerville, 18, good penman, first-class references; \$8.10; mention 11586. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2900.

PART DAY WORK wanted. MRS. ORA MURKIN, 29 Warwick st., Boston. 12

PLAIN COOKING or general housework wanted by colored woman, MRS. NORA BYRNE, 43 East Brookline st., Boston.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, stenographer, office work, residence Roxbury, 23, good penman; good references; good education; awaits an offer; mention 11595.

STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2900.

PROFREADER, residence Newton, 34, first-class references; \$7.50; mention 11571; week; mention 11577. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2900.

PROFREADER or compositor, residence Newton, 32, single, good references; and experience; \$12.45; mention 11575.

STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2900.

SEAMSTRESS would like work by the day; residence Somerville, address, E. MOSSMAN, 11 Kneeland av., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day, MRS. C. SMITH, 502 Plainfield st., Providence, R. I.

SEAMSTRESS would like work by the day; \$1.75 and carfare; inquire by letter only; MISS RUTH PETERSON, 40 Brookford st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS would like work by the day; residence Somerville, address, E. MOSSMAN, 11 Kneeland av., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day, MRS. C. SMITH, 502 Plainfield st., Providence, R. I.

SEAMSTRESS would like work by the day; \$1.75 and carfare; inquire by letter only; MISS RUTH PETERSON, 40 Brookford st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEWING in all lines, mending, remodeling, making or plain sewing by the day; prices, \$1.50; address, Mrs. E. H. ROSE HOPKINS, 42 Grove st., West Somerville, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED by young woman experienced in fashion and newspaper writing; will do some drawing; connection with drawing. M. GERTRUDE SWEENEY, 34 Oliver st., Watertown, Mass.; tel. Newton North 1662-W.

STENOGRAPHER and general office work, residence Cambridge, good penman; first-class references; \$7.85; mention 11584. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2900.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, residence Boston, 17, high school graduate; good penman; good references; \$7.85; mention 11545. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, also experienced in business, residence Cambridge, 24, high and business school graduate; 5 years' experience; first-class references; \$7.85; mention 11544. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, residence Boston, 19, willing to start for \$6 for experience; address, 1122. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2900.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, residence Somerville, 18, best of references; with first-class references; \$7.85; mention 11548. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2900.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, residence West Newton, 20, first-class references; and experience; \$7.85; mention 11549. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2900.

STENOGRAPHER—High school graduate, 5 years' experience; will last term 3 years; has excellent references; \$7.85; MISS JUDIE L. PHIPPS, 11 E. Newton st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER would like work mornings; \$5; address, MARGARETTE PARKER, 100 Park st., Malden, Mass.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, residence City, 18; private switchboard preferred; good penman and office clerk; good references; and experience; awaits an offer; only; ALICE WEBSTER, care Mrs. J. Pendleton, 11 Hudson st., off Cottage st., Pawtucket, R. I.

WANTED—Work for colored girl; age 17; place, 17. P. L. REED, Abraham Lincoln School, Fayette st., near Church st., Boston. Phone Tremont 1502.

WANTED—By an experienced colored girl, plain housework in small family; FLORENCE SAMUCA, 664 Shawmut av., suite 2, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Work of any kind by the day for colored girl; age 17; place, 17. P. L. REED, Abraham Lincoln School, Fayette st., near Church st., Boston. Phone Tremont 1502.

WANTED—A home for colored girl; age 17; place, 17. P. L. REED, Abraham Lincoln School, Fayette st., near Church st., Boston. Phone Tremont 1502.

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WANTED—By an experienced colored girl, plain housework in small family; FLORENCE SAMUCA, 664 Shaw



## Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities

## Sailings

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have just closed an important suburban transaction, in which they sell the Bussey farm property, near the Arnold Arboretum, to John A. Hoye and Walter G. Richardson, both of West Roxbury. This estate was purchased by the grantors last fall, from the President and Fellows of Harvard College. It consists of about 2,800,000 square feet of land with large frontage on Washington and South street, also Hyde Park Avenue. There is a large stone house and stable on the land and the total assessment is \$275,000. Engineers are already at work improving the property. Harold G. King, 200 Devonshire street, was the broker.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

John F. Anderson to Frances R. Slimmons, Groton st.; w. \$1.

W. Stedman Redding to Louville V. Niles, Bartolomeo Cazale, Hull st.; q. \$1.

Institution for Savings to Savings for Jacob Tarpin, Hingham st.; q. \$1.

William B. Johnson to Matilda A. Horan, Harvey av.; w. \$1.

Harry Warner to Charles Balkan, Har- rison av. and Oak st.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Merchants Cooperative Bank, mittee, to John F. McDonald, Rogers st., 3 lots;

Samuel Boulbien to Emma F. Coates, passegeway to C st.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Andrew R. Hines to John J. Shannon, Domizio A. Costa to Mary R. Costa, st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY

Sarah J. Sponn et al. to Fred W. Sponn, Washington st. and Chestnut Hill av.; q. \$1.

John A. C. Blaies to Frank J. McCar- thy, Highland st.; q. \$1.

Frank J. McCarthy to Arthur M. Blaies, Highland st.; q. \$1.

James A. Dorsey to Mary Corcoran, Kirkor H. Gulestan to Jacob Loosora, et al. Day st., 2 lots, Merk st.; w. \$1.

Henry P. Nawn to Daniel G. McDonald, Harold st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Patrick Welsh, to city of Boston, Vaughan av.; w. \$2475.

A. T. Stearns Lumber Co. to Old Colony Railroad Co., Fulton st.; q. \$1.

Albert T. Stearns to Old Colony Rail- road Co.; T. T. Gould to Old Colony Rail- road Co.; T. T. Gould to Robert T. Fowler; Associated Trust to Conrad G. Gustafson, et al. Day st.; q. \$1.

Moody, a. l. d. st.; q. \$1.

Mary J. Loes est. mittee, to George E. Mears, Lombard st.; q. \$2500.

WEST ROXBURY

William H. White to John T. Hosford, Fairview st.; q. \$1.

James Burke to John Burke, Wash- ington st.; w. \$1.

Frederick H. Wilschot to Thomas F. Houston, South st.; w. \$1.

Richard F. Gould to Robert T. Fowler; et al.; q. \$1.

John T. Fowler to William J. Berger, James W. Atwill to Frank R. Atwill, 3 lots; q. \$1.

Lillian T. Natting to John A. Harey et al.; q. \$1.

Albert B. Fowler to Leonard B. Moulton, Danville st.; w. \$1.

Securities Real Estate Trust to Arthur E. Shieden, Pine rd.; q. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Harry J. Bardwell, mittee, to Edmund George P. Bent to Louis Fisher et al., Waverley st.; w. \$1.

W. Friedrich, Bremen st.; d. \$55,000.

CHELSEA

Charles Savings Bank, mittee, to Chel- sea Savings Bank, Clinton st.; d. \$200.

Albert J. Swardson to Rocco Puppolo, et ux., Springfield av., 3 p. w. \$1.

REVERE

Giovanni D'Orlando to Michele D'Orlando, Mainland av.; q. \$1.

## NEW CUNARD LINE CHIEF PLANS TOUR

Capt. Henry F. Letson, the new marine superintendent in the New England and Canadian district of the Cunard line, is planning to make an inspection tour of his territory, probably this week. He

Folk From the Agricultural Dis- tricts Visit Branch of Minnesota State University and Thus Learn of Modern Methods

## WOMEN ALSO COME

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Forty farm- ers and twenty farmers' wives and daughters were at the agricultural college recently listening to lectures, taking part in discussions and visiting labora- tories and model kitchens to get information they will put to use on their own farms and in their homes when they return. The group comprises the men and women who operate the exhibition farms that are controlled by the agricultural extension division. The meeting is the first of the kind that has ever been held at the college of agriculture.

The men and women listened to the experts at the agricultural college on the topics of keenest interest to them and discussed the problems that farmers are meeting in their work, says the Journal.

Dairy experts told the men about the care of dairy cows, the raising of poultry, the management of the farmstead and the arranging of buildings. Miss Greta Smith of the home economics department told the women about the cost and adulteration of textiles.

The progress toward modernizing the farm home by incorporating it into the conveniences that are to be found in the best city homes was brought out in discussion at a meeting of the women directors withdrew from 27 corporations.

Referring to Mr. Morgan's statement that "conditions were more favorable to carry out the ideas which we have had in mind for some time," Mr. Bryan said the President was the man to thank for spurring the big business men into carrying out the ideas which they had in thought.

The next stage in this new era is to carry out the antitrust law," Mr. Bryan said. "The President has been so busy with the work that has just been completed that he has not yet formulated the details of this movement, but I have heard him say a 'private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable.' The Presi- dent's use of English is so concise and accurate that I feel justified in saying that if it is indefensible he will not defend it, and if it is intolerable, he will not tolerate it."

WAKEFIELD CITIZENS TO MEET

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—At a special meeting of citizens called for tonight by the local Merchants Association, Con- gressman Frederick S. Deitrick will tell what progress he has made towards securing an appropriation for a federal building.

PARIS PROFESSOR LECTURES

Prof. Ferdinand Baldensperger, profes- sor of comparative literature at the University of Paris, gave the first of his lectures yesterday, afternoon in the Lowell Institute course on "America and France in Contact in the Past."

COMMISSION MERCHANTS DINE

About 75 members of the League of

Commission Merchants attended the annual dinner at the Thorndike last night.

Pres. E. W. J. Hearty was toastmaster.

## CAPT. HENRY F. LETSON,

Marine superintendent of steamship lines

began active work today at his office, Pier 3, Cunard docks, East Boston.

From here the new superintendent will

supervise the marine end of the business

at this port, Portland, Me., Montreal and Halifax. Until now the marine super-

tendent here has had jurisdiction only

over the affairs of this port.

WAKEFIELD CITIZENS TO MEET

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—At a special

meeting of citizens called for tonight by the local Merchants Association, Con-

gressman Frederick S. Deitrick will tell

what progress he has made towards se-

curing an appropriation for a federal

building.

PIREME SAVE 40 PIGEONS

Under orders of John A. Muller, chief

of the fire department, the company of

fire ladder 17, rescued 40 pigeons from

a wire screen behind which they had

been caught at 35-37 West street yes-

terday.

SANTA MONICA MAY CHANGE RULE

SANTA MONICA, Cal.—Predictions

are made by Mayor Dudley and mem-

bers of the new administration that the

next election called in Santa Monica will

submit to the voters a city-manager

charter. Several of the new coun-

ties are in favor of the reform.

Real Estate Market

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1914

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair

buildings were posted in the office of the

building commissioner of the city of Bos-

ton today as printed below. Location,

owner, architect and nature of work are

named in the order here given:

Gardner st., 71, ward 23; F. Welch, P.

Entzler, frame dwelling, 125-132, 126-132, 133-134, 135-136, 137-138, 139-140, 141-142, 143-144, 145-146, 147-148, 149-150, 151-152, 153-154, 155-156, 157-158, 159-160, 161-162, 163-164, 165-166, 167-168, 169-170, 171-172, 173-174, 175-176, 177-178, 179-180, 181-182, 183-184, 185-186, 187-188, 189-190, 191-192, 193-194, 195-196, 197-198, 199-200, 201-202, 203-204, 205-206, 207-208, 209-210, 211-212, 213-214, 215-216, 217-218, 219-220, 221-222, 223-224, 225-226, 227-228, 229-230, 231-232, 233-234, 235-236, 237-238, 239-240, 241-242, 243-244, 245-246, 247-248, 249-250, 251-252, 253-254, 255-256, 257-258, 259-260, 261-262, 263-264, 265-266, 267-268, 269-270, 271-272, 273-274, 275-276, 277-278, 279-280, 281-282, 283-284, 285-286, 287-288, 289-290, 291-292, 293-294, 295-296, 297-298, 299-300, 301-302, 303-304, 305-306, 307-308, 309-310, 311-312, 313-314, 315-316, 317-318, 319-320, 321-322, 323-324, 325-326, 327-328, 329-330, 331-332, 333-334, 335-336, 337-338, 339-340, 341-342, 343-344, 345-346, 347-348, 349-350, 351-352, 353-354, 355-356, 357-358, 359-360, 361-362, 363-364, 365-366, 367-368, 369-370, 371-372, 373-374, 375-376, 377-378, 379-380, 381-382, 383-384, 385-386, 387-388, 389-390, 391-392, 393-394, 395-396, 397-398, 399-400, 401-402, 403-404, 405-406, 407-408, 409-410, 411-412, 413-414, 415-416, 417-418, 419-420, 421-422, 423-424, 425-426, 427-428, 429-430, 431-432, 433-434, 435-436, 437-438, 439-440, 441-442, 443-444, 445-446, 447-448, 449-450, 451-452, 453-454, 455-456, 457-458, 459-460, 461-462, 463-464, 465-466, 467-468, 469-470, 471-472, 473-474, 475-476, 477-478, 479-480, 481-482, 483-484, 485-486, 487-488, 489-490, 491-492, 493-494, 495-496, 497-498, 499-500, 501-502, 503-504, 505-506, 507-508, 509-510, 511-512, 513-514, 515-516, 517-518, 519-520, 521-522, 523-524, 525-526, 527-528, 529-530, 531-532, 533-534, 535-536, 537-538, 539-540, 541-542, 543-544, 545-546, 547-548, 549-550, 551-552, 553-554, 555-556, 557-558, 559-560, 561-562, 563-564, 565-566, 567-568, 569-570, 571-572, 573-574, 575-576, 577-578, 579-580, 581-582, 583-584, 585-586, 587-588, 589-590, 591-592, 593-594, 595-596, 597-598, 599-600, 601-602, 603-604, 605-606, 607-608, 609-610, 611-612, 613-614, 615-616, 617-618, 619-620, 621-622, 623-624, 625-6

# Strong Tone Developed in Securities

## STOCKS ACTIVE AND IRREGULAR IN WALL STREET

Good Spurt in Early Part of the Session Is Followed by Profit Taking and Lower Prices — B. & O. Weak

## BOSTON & MAINE UP

Bullish enthusiasm marked the opening of the securities markets this morning. Union Pacific, Reading and other leaders bounded upward briskly in the early sales and the entire list responded. Mexican Petroleum made a good gain early and then fell back. The tone was easier at the end of the first half hour.

Covering of shorts had much to do with the rise but sentiment is on the constructive side more than ever and good investment buying is said to have an important influence.

Boston & Maine spurred on the local exchange. It closed last night at 43, opened this morning at 45 and jumped to 50½ during the first few minutes. It then dropped a couple of points.

It has been a long time since stocks were as active as they were throughout the first half of the session today. The New York market was broad. Following the early spurt, prices dropped back to around the opening figures. Some cases substantial losses were recorded.

Weakness in Baltimore & Ohio was a feature. After opening off ¼ at 91½, it dropped to 89½ before midday. Report that Union Pacific was to dispose of its Baltimore & Ohio holdings by means of a stock dividend may have had something to do with the drop.

On the local exchange Boston & Maine receded to 47½ before midday. The preferred moved up 4 points from the opening to 64. New Haven was up ¼ at 77½ at the opening, advanced to 77½ and then fell back a point. American Telephone was up ½ at the opening at 120½, improved to 120½ and then declined to 119½.

Boston & Maine's advance reflected reports that receivability has been avoided, and that the \$10,000,000 of notes due in February will be paid.

A further loss was recorded for Baltimore & Ohio in the afternoon. Union Pacific fluctuated widely. Norfolk & Western was weak. At the beginning of the last hour trading was active and the tone unsteady.

## DIVIDENDS

Boston Condensed Milk Company has passed dividend on preferred stock.

Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company has declared regular semi-annual dividends of 8 per cent, payable Jan. 8.

Atchison declared regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend on common stock, payable March 2 to stock of record Jan. 30.

The Miami Copper Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Feb. 16 to stock of record Jan. 31.

H. B. Clafin Company declared regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend on common stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 18. Annual meeting of H. B. Clafin Company will be held Jan. 12.

The Linde Air Products Company of Chicago, a large amount of the capital stock of which corporation is owned by the Union Carbide Company, has declared a stock dividend of 40 per cent.

The directors of the Federal Sugar Refining Company have decided to omit the payment of the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock due at this time. Unsatisfactory trade conditions are said to be responsible for this action. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock has been declared, payable Jan. 31, to stock of record Jan. 29.

## SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets unchanged, Jan. 8s. 11½d.; Feb. 9s. 3½d.; May 9s. 4½d.

## WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday: fair; moderate variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

FAIR WEATHER—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Generally cloudy and warmer tonight and Wednesday; moderate east to southeast winds.

FAIR WEATHER—There is much cloudiness over the country. Pressure is low in general and the western districts. Temperatures are higher in western districts and lower in eastern Canada, the middle and lower slopes. Lowest, 10 degrees, at Northfield. Freezing weather prevails south to Georgia.

## TEMPERATURE TODAY

9 a. m. 19½ noon. 30  
Average in Boston yesterday, 31 13-24.

## IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m. to 12 m. 30  
Albany 10½ New York 18  
Buffalo 10½ Philadelphia 18  
Chicago 28 Pittsburgh 26  
Denver 32 Portland, Me. 12  
Des Moines 10½ San Francisco 48  
Jacksonville 36 St. Louis 28  
Kansas City 24 Washington 28  
Nantucket 30

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:30 High water 8:24 a.m. 6:50 p.m.  
Length of day 9:14  
LIG'IT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:57 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.

Alaska Gold 21½ 21½ 21½ 21½

Allis-Chal Mfg Co. 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½

Am Ag Chem pf. 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½

Amalgamated 73½ 73½ 72½ 73

Am Boat Sugar 23½ 24½ 22½ 24½

Am Boat Sugar pf. 69 69 69 69

Am Can 30½ 30½ 29½ 30

Am Can pf. 50½ 50½ 50½ 50½

Am Corp Oil 38 39 37½ 38

Am Loco 32½ 32½ 32½ 33½

Am Smelting 63½ 63½ 63½ 63½

Am Smelting pf. 69½ 69½ 69½ 69½

Am Steel Fy 28 28 28 28

Am Sugar 107½ 107½ 107½ 107½

Am Tel & Tel. 76½ 76½ 76½ 76½

Am Writing Pa pf. 14½ 14½ 14½ 14½

Anaconda 34½ 34½ 34½ 34½

Atchison 94½ 94½ 94½ 94

Atchison pf. 98½ 98½ 98½ 98½

Bald Loco 39 39 39 39

Balt & Ohio 91½ 91½ 88½ 89½

Balt & Ohio pf. 80 80 77½ 78

Beth Steel 30 30 30 30

Beth Steel pf. 68½ 68½ 68½ 68½

Brooklyn R T 88½ 88½ 87½ 88

Bronx Union 121 121 121 121

Cal Petrol 22½ 25 22½ 24½

Cal Petrol pf. 58 59½ 58 58

Can Pacific 210 210 208 208

Cent Leather 27 28 27 27

Ches & Ohio 94½ 94½ 94½ 94½

Ches & Ohio pf. 60 60 59½ 59

Ch M & St Paul 100½ 100½ 100½ 100½

Ch M & St Paul pf. 39½ 39½ 39½ 39

Ch & St West 12 12 12 12

Colorado Fuel 30½ 30½ 29½ 29½

Col Southern 26½ 26½ 26½ 26½

Con Gas 130½ 130½ 130 130

Con Prod 10 10 10 10

Con Prod 398 398 398 398

Denver pf. 27½ 27½ 27 27

Erie 28½ 28½ 28½ 28½

Erst 1st pf. 44½ 44½ 44½ 44½

Gen Electric 140½ 140½ 140½ 140½

Gen Motor 38 39½ 38 39

Gen Motor pf. 78 78½ 78 78½

Goodrich 23 23 22½ 22½

Gr Nat Ore 34½ 34½ 33½ 33½

Gr Nat pf. 127½ 127½ 127½ 127½

Harvester of N. J. 100½ 102 100½ 102

Harvester Corp. 100½ 101 100½ 101

Harvester Corp. pf. 114½ 114½ 114½ 114½

Illinois Cent. 109 109 109 109

Inspiration 15½ 15½ 15½ 15½

Inter Marine 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½

Inter Met. 15½ 15½ 15½ 15½

Inter Met pf. 61½ 61½ 61½ 61½

Inter Met pf. 24½ 24½ 24½ 24½

Krebs 81 81 81 81

Liegh Valley 150½ 150½ 149½ 149½

Long Wharf Co. 32 32 32 32

Mo Petrol 49½ 51 49½ 50½

Misland 22½ 22½ 22½ 22½

Misouri Pacific 24½ 25 24½ 24½

M. & St. L. 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

Nat Biscuits 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

Nat R of M 2d pf. 10½ 10½ 10½ 10½

Nevada Can. 15 15 14½ 14½

N Y C & St L. 90 92 91½ 91½

N Y H & H. 77½ 77½ 76½ 76½

Nor & West. 103½ 103½ 101½ 102½

Northern Pac. 66 67 66 67

Northern Pac. pf. 110 110 110 110

North American 26½ 26½ 26½ 26½

Ohio Corp. 24½ 24½ 24½ 24½

Oil & Gas 13½ 13½ 13½ 13½

Oil & Gas pf. 10½ 10½ 10½ 10½

Oil & Gas pf. 20½ 20½ 20½ 20½

# LATEST NEWS OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

## MUCH CONSERVATISM STILL SHOWN IN FOOTWEAR MARKET

Shoe Prices Continue Firm and Buyers Are Apparently Not in Hurry to Place Orders—Stocks of Salable Leather in Rather Short Supply

Apparently there is no haste on the part of shoe buyers to visit the market as the record shows that a much smaller number registered last week than the same week a year ago, and while there can be no particular significance attached to this fact, still it has occasioned some inquiry for if it is a movement to bear prices or a mere coincident would make some difference in regard to the attitude local merchants might assume.

Today, market conditions are not difficult to become acquainted with, by those who so desire, and though all have the same source of information, interpretations may differ. From a disinterested and impartial standpoint, and after an analysis of the stock market with all its varying features, passing as it has through a December dullness terminating with its holiday influences, prices of all desirables are extremely firm.

Furthermore, stocks of salable leather are in short supply and though inactive buying might continue the product is so closely confined to prospective conditions that a surplus of any magnitude is improbable, therefore considering the situation from a shoe buyer's position the future of values is plainly marked with stability with the trend upward.

The old custom of buyers adhering to fixed prices, which they have so long insisted upon, even to the lessening of quality to obtain them, is gradually giving way before the continued strength of values in all shoe materials. This feature is particularly noticeable in the cheaper lines as manufacturers have found it difficult to produce goods possessing style and service at the prices their trade was so determined to have, so this change will not only be welcomed by the trade, but will prove to be better for consumers from the fact that the slight advance asked will assure the quality essential and expected.

In other respects this season's trade will differ little from the last one, unless it be that both sides will operate with extreme caution, initial transactions being small, if not in fact postponed for future developments.

Actual business at the factories is quite good, the exceptions being attributable to other reasons than abnormal dullness.

Manufacturers of men's fine shoes state, that orders for spring have been larger in number but less in volume than formerly, still as the duplicate orders are far in excess of what they used to be the total shows a steady increase. The medium grade resembles the better one in many respects, but as orders come from the jobbers they are larger. Prices are firm.

Men's serviceable shoes are in fair request. Elk skin is moving well. Black and some tan chrome are also selling. Goodyear and nailed fastenings are monopolizing this line. The lower grades are not so busy notwithstanding the prices, some of the factories having their orders well cut up.

No change is reported by manufacturers of boys' and youths' shoes. The business is not over brisk, but prices are as firm as ever, and buyers expecting to squeeze this end of the market will labor in vain.

Makers of ladies' footwear report business as being good. This may not be so with all, but generally speaking the factories are active. The call for "turns" keep up, and a good reserve business is held by many. Statements show that this branch of shoe trade compares very favorably with any of the others, and those factories making popular lines will probably have a steady trade for some time. Labor is again restless, and if persistent in its demands may change the whole aspect, as manufacturers have troubles enough in the open market.

The misses' and children's shoe trade is picking up rapidly, and many factories are running full force. The buyers will swell this business during their stay, so the prospects look well for these lines.

Hides had a sluggish demand all last week and the holidays can not be blamed for the whole of it; still what sales were reported brought the same prices as a year ago, with a possible exception of some operating by the big tanning company, which may have got under the market. However, all packers are not enough anxious to sell out their holdings, to allow the actions of another to be too influential, and though the reported deals may make a market price, there are packers who are so optimistic as to keep their stocks rather than allow a mid-winter's business, stagnant as it is, to force them to unload when the future is not only void of fearful conditions, but as a matter of fact gives out as much promise of a good trade as any of its predecessors.

A drop in values is more or less contagious, especially so when the demand is slight, and generally serves to make a light demand still lighter, as when the prices begin, to say they are accelerated by a timidity which prompts buyers to wait. Thus the end is determined by the waiting ability of the tanners. Therefore the future is so darkened by possibilities that predictions are not in order. At the same time the causes which elevated prices still remain, for cattle continue to decrease, while the population increases, so here is the picture, and all are entitled to express their opinions as best suits and serves their individual interests.

The apathy existing in the different

## STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted as part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

	Per Cent	Legal	Actual	Jan. 3
Union	26.8	27	26.9	
Old Boston	24.3	23.6	25.2	
Boston & Atlantic	25.1	25.1	27	
Merchants	25.2	25.2	26.2	
Second	26.0	25.2	26.0	
Shawmut	25.0	23.3	27.5	
Manufacturers	25.3	26.5	31.5	
Webster & Allen	25.4	25.3	26.3	
Boylston	26.2	27.2	27.4	
First	27.0	27	28.2	
2nd	28.3	25.9	31.1	
Winthrop	28.0	25.0	30.8	
Commercial	25.8	25.1	26.0	
Average	26.0	23.4	27.6	

Average legal reserve is 6 per cent higher, and average actual reserve is 7 per cent higher than a week ago. Eight of the 13 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and eight in actual reserve. One bank is below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against three below last week.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

### CHICAGO & ALTON

	November	December	January
Open revenue	\$1,193,748	\$1,167,435	
Bal for interest	15,659	106,736	
From July 1			
Open revenue	6,771,025	\$172,294	
Bal for interest	886,574	492,407	

### DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY CO.

	November	December	January
Gross earnings	\$873,760	\$121,280	
Net earnings	268,465	\$70,212	
Surplus	120,028	66,478	
From July 1			
Gross earnings	1,735,700	1,057,000	
Net earnings	3,756,500	\$42,630	
Surplus	2,006,649	130,167	

### DENVER & RIO GRANDE

November

Total open revenue

Surplus

From July 1

Total open revenue

Surplus

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY CO.

November

Gross earnings

Net earnings

Surplus

From July 1

Gross earnings

Net earnings

Surplus

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY CO.

November

Gross earnings

Net earnings

Surplus

From July 1

Gross earnings

Net earnings

Surplus

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY CO.

November

Gross earnings

Net earnings

Surplus

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY CO.

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DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY CO.

November

Gross earnings

Net earnings

Surplus

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY CO.

# Leading Events in Athletic World

## LARGE NUMBER GOOD TRACK MEN FOR YALE SQUAD

Coach Mack Has an Abundance of Veteran Material This Year, but Team Will Not Be Well Balanced in Most Events

### STARS LACK SUPPORT

NEW HAVEN—Upon resuming work again after the vacation, the Yale varsity track squad will continue at practice in the cage for the next month, under the coaching of John Mack, assisted by William Quale and Capt. G. E. Brown. With the present facilities, the only event which cannot be practised indoors is the hammer throw. It is planned that after four weeks more of work indoors, the squad will be given a vacation for a month, that the long season of indoor training may be broken. The candidates for many of the events have been working through the greater part of the fall; Captain Brown having been giving his personal coaching to the quarter-milers and the sprinters.

The fact that Yale and Harvard will both have better material from their freshman teams of last year than will Princeton should prove a very important help to them in filling the places left vacant by graduation last spring. Princeton will be obliged to depend more entirely upon her old material. But there is another very important difference which is expected by Yale to make Harvard a stronger opponent than Princeton—the meet with the former will be held this year at the Stadium, which advantage will be worth several additional points to Harvard; for not only will Harvard be represented by a much larger team than will Yale, but the advantage through the spring training of familiarity with the peculiar air currents in the Stadium, will be decidedly in favor of the home team.

The Yale team this year will have an unusually good number of first-class men. But the team will not be well balanced, nor will the stars in the particular events be well supported. If the advantage of first places is with Yale, certainly her opponents will win enough second places to make them very dangerous. Against Princeton, Yale's chances look about even, with the odds inclining toward Yale.

Against Harvard, Yale's chances look weaker, for she will be competing against a Harvard team exceptionally well balanced, and sure to finish strong in each event. Harvard's loss of Cable, the hammer thrower and broad jumper, will be seriously felt, it is true, since he was the most consistent winner that Harvard has had in some years. In this meet, too, Yale should win more first places than Harvard; but here again, Harvard's second-string men look to be stronger than Yale's, and may be enough to decide the meet by the points which they may win.

In the intercollegiates, Yale will be far better represented than last year. Captain Brown looks like a winner in the half-mile run, and W. F. Potter should have no difficulty in winning the low hurdles, with a possible second in the high. Wilkie has shown so much improvement in the past season, that he should give W. A. Barron of Harvard a good race for the front position in the quarter. W. W. Oler, the Olympic high jumper, should be able to compete this coming season, would be a hard man to beat in this event. Outside of these four events Yale has a possible chance to win a point or two in the half-mile, since in this event last year, Scotten and Poucher were beaten for fourth place by less than four feet. In the broad jump, too, Cook missed out only by three inches. At present both Mathews and Cook are out of practice, and should it happen that they are not able to compete in this event, it will not be well supported by Yale. By far the strongest events for Yale will be the hurdles and the short runs. T. H. Cornell, in the dashes, and V. M. Wilkie and Captain Brown, in the quarter and half miles, respectively, should start the meets off well. W. F. Potter is a sure man in the hurdles, too, while W. F. Roos should show up well in the shot put.

The recent objections on the part of the undergraduates and the track authorities to the present plans of construction of the new athletic bowl at Yale, have not as yet been successful in assuring facilities for future track meets in the structure. It is the desire of the students and of the followers of track at Yale that arrangements be made not only for the meets with Harvard and Princeton, but also for the holding of the intercollegiate meets. At present the point of dispute is over the 220 yard straightaway. In order to arrange for this event, an immense concrete tunnel at least 18 feet wide, and extending clear through the embankment, would have to be built. This would be a tremendous cost; but further than that, the committee that has the matter in hand feels that the event would be dependent upon the strength of the wind in the tunnel, and even in case of a quiet day, the air pressure and the shadows would be hard on the runners.

### PITCHER WALSH SIGNS

CHICAGO—Edward Walsh, the famous pitcher, has signed with the Chicago Americans. His contract was received at headquarters Monday.

### EXPECTED TO WIN POINTS IN HURDLES



WILLIAM F. POTTER '14  
Yale varsity track team

### B. A. BOWLERS WIN WORLD'S AND SEASON'S RECORD

One world's record and a season's record were made in the championship matches of the Amateur Boston Pin League, rolled Monday night, and both went to the Boston Athletic Association. The Unicorn bowlers set up a mark of 637 on their second string, which is the best team single string total ever made.

Hutchinson of the B. A. A. was the other record breaker, his 168 in the second string being a new season's mark, and five pins better than the old one made by John Stevenson of the Colonial Club. The summary of the matches follows:

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE		1	2	3	Total
Brown A. A.	520	637	495	162	
Oxford Club	522	637	495	149	
Winthrop Y. C.	515	524	537	161	
Dudley Club	504	517	479	153	
Newtown Club	532	512	507	153	
Arlington B. C.	511	538	498	154	
NEWSPAPER LEAGUE		1	2	3	Total
Globe 1st	470	490	440	1379	
Monitor	415	486	477	1342	
Globe 2d	441	431	424	1296	
Advertiser	431	431	424	1316	
Post	406	406	436	1248	
Herald 1st	400	406	436	1246	
Herald 2d	454	465	477	1376	

### BROWN COACHING PROBLEM TOPIC

PROVIDENCE—A number of former Brown football captains met here Monday afternoon and discussed the coaching situation. "While nothing was given out, it is said that the captains of the Brown athletic board in sending out letters to the captains which stated that the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the board, that the captains and board should get together and select a coach for 1914, was unconstitutional.

Mr. Gammons, who has withdrawn from the race for the position stated that if a compromise candidate was chosen, he and T. Barry, who was also a candidate, would be out on the field every day as if they were being paid for the work. Mr. Gammons said that he would give the team the use of his farm at New Bedford for training.

### MAINE TEAMS TO COMPETE FEB. 7

It has been settled definitely that the four Maine colleges will meet in one relay race at the Boston Athletic Association games in Mechanics hall, Feb. 7. Chairman George B. Billings of the athletic committee of the B. A. A. has announced that Bowdoin, Maine, Bates and Colby have been matched to meet in a four-cornered race.

### HARVARD RIFLE SCHEDULE GIVEN

The schedule of the Harvard University rifle team has been arranged as follows:

WHERE THERE IS SKATING	Good
Jan. 8, Norwich; 15, University of California; 22, North Georgia Agricultural College; 29, Massachusetts Agricultural College.	Fair
Feb. 5, Pardue; 12, Minnesota; 19, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 26, West Virginia; 5, Michigan Agricultural College; 12, Princeton; 19, Iowa State.	Fair
March 5, Cornell; 12, Cornell; 19, Cornell.	Fair
April 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Indianapolis; 12, Indianapolis.	Fair

### OFFICERS REELECTED

PHILADELPHIA—All the officers of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club were reelected at the annual meeting held here Monday. William F. Baker, who was reelected president, left in the afternoon for Cincinnati to attend the session of the national baseball commission today.

### FEDERALS SIGN OTTO KNABE FOR BALTIMORE CLUB

Philadelphia Nationals' Second Baseman to Handle Team in That City for Three Years

BALTIMORE—F. Otto Knabe, second baseman of the Philadelphia National League Club, signed a contract to manage the Baltimore Federal League Club Monday. The contract is for three years.

Knabe is to receive \$30,000 for three years' service. He is to have exclusive charge of the team and will have a say in the selection of players. Knabe arrived here Monday evening accompanied by Edward Hanlon, who negotiated this deal and was at once taken to a local hotel, where the president and directors of the club awaited his coming. The terms were stated by Hanlon and promptly accepted. Knabe then signed the contract.

It has been known here for some time that Knabe's services were being sought, but little hope was entertained that the negotiations would be successful. The statement is made that Hanlon is after other stars and that salary is no object.

Knabe was given a large sum of money as a bonus for signing. All that Knabe would say was that the money had been arranged to his satisfaction.

### FENCERS CLUB WINS WEAPON CHAMPIONSHIP

NEW YORK—Fencers Club swords-men won the team championship at three weapons Monday night, when they defeated a trio representing the New York Athletic Club by a score of two victories to one, the wins being achieved in the foils and dueling swords, as the Winged Foot exponent in the sabers was the only one of his team to come through undefeated.

The contest marked the holding of the premier class among those affiliated with the Amateur Fencers League of America, with the make-up of the teams as follows: Fencers Club, P. J. Meylan, the national champion foilman; George H. Breed, a many-time title holder at various weapons, and Stoddard Pitt, while the New York Athletic Club contingent was composed of P. W. Allison, J. A. McLaughlin and Lieut. Hubert von Bryenburgh. The summary is:

### TENER PRAISES F. OTTO KNABE

CINCINNATI, Ohio—"I am very sorry to see Knabe leave the National league, but under existing conditions it is easy to figure out why he signed with the Federal league," said President John K. Tener, of the National league here Monday night. "Knabe will receive \$30,000 for three years."

The situation in his case closely resembles that of Joe Tinker. Knabe is 30 years of age and probably figures that he has not much more than three years left in which he might play in the majors. He is probably out to get all the money he can in this time and one can hardly blame him, although I am sorry to see him take this step. He is a manly little fellow, a good ball player and a credit to the profession."

### CHICAGO LEAVES FOR SOUTH FEB. 16

CHICAGO—The Chicago Nationals will leave Chicago Feb. 16 for spring training at Tampa, President Murphy has announced. Murphy and Manager Evers left for Cincinnati Monday night to attend the meeting of the national commission, and Murphy said he expected to make a few trades of players. The team will play training trip games as follows:

March 12, 13 and 14, Philadelphia Athletics at Jackson		1	2	3	Total
520	637	495	162		
522	637	495	149		
515	524	537	161		
504	517	479	153		
532	512	507	153		
511	538	498	154		

### SWIMMERS OUT FOR FIRST WORK

First practise for the Harvard University swimming team will be held at the Y. M. C. A. tank this afternoon. The first meet is with Andover Academy, Jan. 24.

New material is particularly needed by the 100 and 220 yard dashes and for the diving event. In the future practise will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays under the direction of Coach Matthew Mann of last year's team.

### WHERE THERE IS SKATING

Billing's Field	Good
Charlestown	Fair
Commonwealth park	Fair
Cotton Street playground	Fair
Gibson playground	Fair
Neponset playground	Fair
North Bright Street playground	Fair
North End Street playground	Fair
Navin Hill playground	Fair
Strandway	Rough
Wood Island park	Good
Yankee Field	Fair
Orient Heights	Fair
Mystic	Rough

### OFFICERS REELECTED

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### HINEY TO RUN MENZIES

William Menzies and Frank Hiney of the Boston A. A. are to run a special match race at 220 yards on the Irvington oval track Monday afternoon.

### OTTAWA HOCKEY SEVEN DEFEATS PRINCETON TEAM

Skilful Work of Canadians Proves Too Much for Orange and Black in Overtime Game

NEW YORK—Princeton's champion hockey team, with the irrepressible H. A. Baker playing his best game, was defeated at St. Nicholas rink by Ottawa University Monday night, the Canadians winning in the second extra period by a score of 4 to 2. The teams played the fastest hockey that has been seen at the rink for a long time, and were so evenly matched that it was any one's game up to the end. The advantage went from one team to the other while the big crowd was very enthusiastic.

Baker's work again stood out above the other skaters. He was all over the rink, sweeping down with great speed. Baker, skating toward the opponent's net at a pace which left the other skaters far in the rear, constantly found O'Leary, the Ottawa cover point, and Durocher, the Canadian goal tender, a barrier which he could not break down alone. The Canadian seven knew more about hockey and showed better team work, although the individual playing of T. Beban and Duford stood out, together with the goal work of Durocher. The summary is:

OTTAWA	PRINCETON
Durocher, g.	g. Winsant
O'Leary, p.	Emmons
McDowell, c.p.	c.p.s. Peacock
Denison, c.p.	c.p.s. Peacock
Breathwaite, H.	c. Kuhn
Behan, l.w.	r.w. Kline
Duford, r.w.	r.w. G. Peacock (Mascol)
Golds, Madden, Behan, 2, Duford, Baker, Peacock	

The tournament will comprise 15 contests, according to schedule, which does not provide for

## THE HOME FORUM

## Daily Bread

What is the daily bread,  
Father, we ask of Thee,  
We, who must still be fed  
Out of Thy Bounty free! . . .

Nurtured we all must be,  
By Thy sweet Word alone  
This bread of Thee  
Thou wilt not give a stone. . . .

The hidden manna this  
Whereof who eateth, he  
Grows up in perfectness  
Of Christ-like symmetry.

—Lucy Lareom.

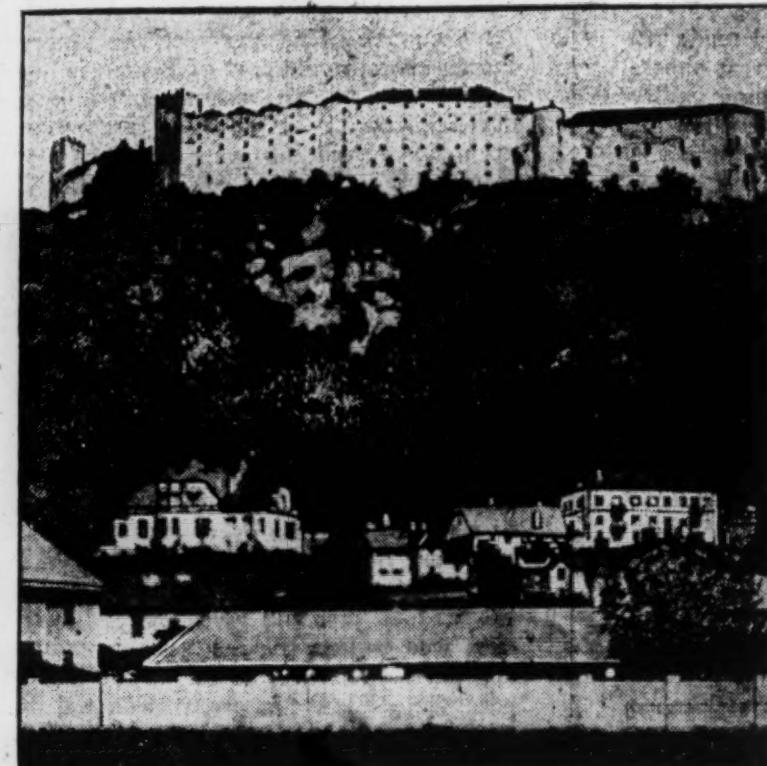
## "O Rare Ben Jonson"

A certain curate, Dr. John Kaye, after-ward bishop of Bristol from 1820 to 1827, purchased for his own reading an old volume containing five quarto plays by Jonson at the frugal outlay of four shillings and sixpence. They were first editions, the Daily Telegraph (London) says, but at the time the craze for early quartos had not begun, and for some years afterward a first quarto of a Jonson play could be obtained for about 10 shillings. Still he made a very good bargain on current prices. He could not have foreseen the extraordinary denouement at auction when his grandson sent his library for sale. Prized sermons left the market unmoved. The bait was the 4s. 6d. book, far too valuable to be offered intact, and therefore unbound and divided into five separate lots of one each. Mark the result. "Every Man Out of His Humor," 1600, realized £315 (Quaritch); "Every Man in His Humor," 1601, £200 (ditto); "The Foun-taine of Selfe-Love," 1601, £225 (ditto); "The Poetaster," 1602, £275 (Dobel), and the Jonson-Dekker play, "Satiro-Mastix," 1602, £115 (Tregaskis). Thus the curate's expenditure of 4s. 6d. on desultory reading produced £1130 for his descendant.

## RADIANC IN SCHOOL AND OUT

UNDER the title "The Joy of Teach-ing," a well known teacher with a large work on his hands, William Mc-Andrew of the Washington Irving high school, New York, sounds a note in the Journal of Education which may well find echo in every home or office or other building where people gather for a common task. He reminds us that the troubadours used to call their poetry

## FORTRESS AT SALZBURG, AUSTRIA



(Reproduced by permission)

SALZBURG, as its name implies, is located in the midst of a district where salt mines are extensively worked. The situation of the town is exceedingly fine. It lies in a valley on the banks of the Salzach, close under the Capuzinerberg and the fortress-crowned Moenchsberg. The ancient Juavum, the nucleus of the modern city, was the Benedictine monastery of St. Peter, founded by St. Rupert at the end of the sixth century. This foundation has now a valuable library of many thousand volumes, besides several hundred ancient MSS.

The Salzach divides the town into two parts. In that on the west, which is the

older, are the cathedral, built in 1614 on the plan of St. Peter's at Rome, and the twelfth century abbey church of St. Peter, tastefully restored in the eighteenth century, near to which are some interesting vaults and two chapels hewn in the rock, and the fifteenth century chapel of St. Margaret. Here also are the palace of the grand dukes of Tuscany, the fifteenth century rathaus, the thirteenth century Franciscan church, a convent, also founded by St. Rupert, with an eleventh century church and cloisters, the latter amongst the oldest in Germany, and the house in which the great composer Mozart was born. On the other side of the river are the Mirabell palace, with its gardens, the fine town park near by, the sixteenth century Capuchin monastery, Mozart's house and that of Paracelsus, around whom Browning's well-known play is written.

Above the town, on the southern end of the Moenchsberg, rises the imposing Hohen-Salzburg fortress, from which a splendid panorama of the town and surrounding country may be obtained. The present buildings date from 1496-1519, though the citadel itself is of considerably earlier foundation.

The district of which Salzburg is the capital was once the territory of an independent archbishopric, whose head was primate of Germany and a prince of the empire, with a seat and vote in the German Diet. The seat was secularized early in the nineteenth century, but revived later. It was made part of the Austrian dominions in 1814, and has been a separate crown land since 1849, with a local Diet since 1861.

"Unity and plan are there as well as in the rudimentary figures that of the teachers and children spend so large a part of their day. He says:

"I want a teacher to be the most attractive, charming and companionable person in the world, because, by so being, she not only performs the function of the school better, but more completely lives her own life. The first requirement of a companion of youth is to be alive, to smile. Get in front of the mirror and practise until you begin to see how radiant you can look. Then try it on the children."

## Silver and Romance

Romantic tales of past centuries often center about galleons carrying silver, and the hoards of native princes which were carried off by invaders. As a matter of practical fact it would be difficult, says the Independent, to carry away enough silver to yield much profit. A recent shipment of silver from a Canadian mine, worth only \$84,000, weighed nearly five tons. Each bar weighed nearly 70 pounds; two of them would be all a man could carry and would not yield much more than \$1000.

The Rikken Doshi-kai was born when Prince Katsura saw the necessity of or-

ganizing and leading a new political party. The leader of the Seiyu Club is Y. Ozaki, former mayor of Tokio. This party and the Yuraku-kai are minor parties.

## Playing the "Arched Viall"

Samuel Pepys, in his quaint way relates in the famous diary how he attended the trial of a new instrument at a musique meeting at the Post Office on Aug. 5, 1684. And thither anon, he says, come all the Gresham College, and a great deal of noble company: and the new instrument was brought called the Arched Viall, where, being tuned with lute-strings, and played on with keys like an organ, a piece of parchment is always kept moving; and the strings, which, by the keys, are pressed down upon it, are grated in imitation of a bow, by the parchment; and so it is intended to resemble several vials played on with one bow, but so base and so harshly, that it will never do. But, after three hours' stay, it could not be fixed in tune; and so they were fain to go to some other musique of intruments.

Eighteen Million Students

The total number of students registered in all the schools of the United States, public and private, colleges and kindergartens, is about 18,000,000.

## COMPILER'S VIEW OF OXFORD DICTIONARY

THE work on the great Oxford Dictionary is going on without interruption, and it is interesting to gather from an interview with Dr. Henry Bradley, one of the editors, published in the Morning Post (England), some idea of the labor which is involved in freeing a word of the overgrowth of centuries of misuse, and restoring it to its original meaning. At the moment of the interview Dr. Bradley was beginning to revise the article on the word shoulder, prepared by one of his assistants. The material awaiting his revision formed a pile of about 300 slips of paper on which, for the most part, quotations are given illustrative of the various forms and senses which the word has had since the eighth century.

"Perhaps the most troublesome part of the work," Dr. Bradley said, "is to ascertain the historical differences of sense in a particular word and arrange in them order. I may say that we verify a great

deal more now than in the earlier portions of the dictionary. We never take quotations from other dictionaries without verifying them, unless, as may happen, the book from which an indispensable quotation is taken is inaccessible, in which case we are careful to indicate the immediate source. Johnson, for example, often quotes from memory; and occasionally he mistook the sense of a word in an abbreviated quotation. At times he gives an erroneous word, as, for instance, under 'morosity' he quotes from Shakespeare 'Why then be sad, But entertain no morosity,' when for the last word we should read 'no more of it.' The number of words that have to be quoted from other dictionaries, and from no other source is exceedingly small."

"One thing we have been able to do in this dictionary that no other has done, and that is to take note of settled differences of idiom and show them histori-

## Fur Trade in America

The fur trade in America is older than agriculture. It dates back nearly three centuries, and while in that time it has grown tremendously in volume it has changed less in method than any other of the national industries. Fashions in the making and wearing of fur garments may change from year to year, but the methods of getting the raw fur remain substantially the same from century to century, says a writer in the Bellman. The chief center of the raw fur trade in the Canadian north is Edmonton, over \$2,000,000 worth of pelts passing through it every year. It was from here, then only an outpost in the wilderness, that the world-famed Hudson's Bay Company controlled for so many years the entire trade and life of the north. That ancient and honorable company of adven-

turers is still doing business, but it no longer has a monopoly, for it is now closely rivaled by the great French house of Revillons; while two other smaller trading companies and a goodly number of independent traders and buyers are carrying into the fur country a lively and increasing competition.

## Some Great Names at Yale

A chosen roster of names of men who have been at the head of Yale University, beginning with 1701, adorns the cover page of the Yale Alumni Weekly. They make a list of people known for their labors in America's educational ranks. We note Pierson 1701, Andrew 1707, Cutler 1719, Williams 1726, Clap 1740, Daggett 1766, Stiles 1778, Dwight 1795, Day 1817, Woolsey 1846, Porter 1871, Dwight 1888, Hadley 1899.

## ON THE ART OF LISTENING TO MUSIC

IN a book named "The Education of a Music Lover," by Edward Dickinson, the author announces himself for many years a teacher, striving to initiate others into the realm of happy consciousness where he has himself found so much good and joy. Now the object of this book and of many like it and of many articles in magazines today is admirable indeed, namely to awaken in persons who go to hear music such a degree of intelligent appreciation as shall give to the experience the definiteness which almost any one gains from looking at painting or sculpture or from reading good literature. Persons untrained to do anything practical with music too often listen to it like a hopeless outsider, and when it passes beyond the simplest forms are lost in a maze of pleasant sound. The writer of this book makes the following square-cut statement, which is very important to the practical music student; for probably a true sense of rhythm is the thing most lacking in the average musical performer. He says:

"The first business of the lover of music who wishes to keep pace with the progress of the art and open his thoughts to the beauties that meet him in the works of the best composers, is to strengthen his ability to comprehend complex rhythmic relations. There are certain tone patterns that are uniform in their regularity and very obvious in their reiteration of a few simple figures. . . . As music becomes more highly organized the simple rudimentary forms give way to freer forms, and the listener whose rhythmic reactions are narrowly limited finds himself utterly confused by the complex tone patterns which, in their displacement of accents, avoidance of cadences, their interweaving of melodic lines and harmonic masses, their cross-currents and eddies of shifting tones, seem to avoid every semblance of order and system. And yet it is a difference only of degree."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, January 6, 1914

### Capital Submits to Public Opinion

ONE of the legendary tales associated with pioneer days of the mid-western United States and having for its hero the immortal Davy Crockett attaches to the animal for which he hunted. He had induced such respect for his marksmanship, so the legend runs, that rather than be shot by him the creature surrendered instanter. To put it more colloquially, "The coon came down." That pleasing myth out of the romantic pages of the Nimrod era of United States history is inevitably recalled by the unlocking of directorates which the firm of Morgan began last week. Voluntary to be sure, yet admittedly the result of pressure of public opinion, it also was a shrewd, tactical move facing coming congressional action to be called for by the President in his next message.

This concession to public opinion, prior to formal registration in statute law of the criminality of interlocking directorates, may be counted upon to mitigate somewhat the prosecutions and disentangling processes that are now under way; but as to any justification for this hope, time alone will tell. Suffice it now for the public to know that a process of decentralization of power is under way, making for greater equality of opportunity in the business world and hastening that new freedom for which the United States democracy has been sighing. Credit for this change is due in part to congressional investigators, to reform agitators, to independent journalists, to vigilant officials of the department of justice, and to the national chief magistrate. But back of them all, admittedly so in the Morgan statement of its firm's future policy, is public sentiment; to put it more accurately, public opinion and conviction. Were it only sentiment, probably the concession never would have been made. Something more granitic and immovable than sentiment now faces the capitalistic forces that for so long a time dominated state affairs and business.

President Wilson's comment on the new situation has been laconic. "It is interesting," he says. It is that, and more; but just now Mexico and not the United States is the area of greatest intensity of presidential thought. Meanwhile, any person conversant with the record of the administration to date must recall that saying of Viscount Morley's agent Mr. Gladstone that his was "the signal distinction of creating the public opinion by which he worked and warming the climate in which his projects thrrove."

### Opening Schools on Warships

INAUGURATION of a system by which something like 60,000 enlisted men of the United States navy are to receive careful, regular and compulsory academic and practical instruction and training, calculated at once to fit them for advancement in the service and for ready and lucrative employment upon their discharge, marks a forward step in governmental methods that should command the attention and appreciation of all thinking people. By no means among the minor of the many deplorable consequences of the armed peace policy, prevalent throughout the civilized world at the present time, is that which renders unfit for useful citizenship great numbers of those drawn into the lower ranks of the military and naval calling. The years commonly regarded as the best in the activities of men are in many instances given to duties that are utterly outside ordinary requirements, with the result that in practically all countries thousands of men, annually discharged from armies and navies, are in no position to enter upon the exertions of the world in competition with those whose duties have been confined to civil occupations.

Exceptions and reservations, of course, should be kept in view here. Some of the nations, the United States among them, have been doing considerable in the past toward minimizing the consequences of militarism in this particular. Some of the European countries with a view to national welfare have provided training schools of excellent character for soldiers and sailors. It is not necessary to particularize. Suffice it that the United States, in providing for the establishment of schools aboard all naval craft, is pursuing a policy that must not only make for the betterment of the service itself but for the good of the nation at large.

Instead of graduating, as the navy does too often now, men incapable of taking places of consequence in the world, the new system should enable it to contribute to the civilian working force annually a product that will serve to raise the general plane of efficiency. The naval service, too, should become under this system, an effective instrument for the promotion of the arts of peace and world tranquillity. Intelligence, education, knowledge among the men behind the guns may prevent those weapons eventually from being used save as a last resort, and then only for the preservation of the good that has come to all humanity.

### How Yuan Shih Kai Still Endures

IN SPITE of the fact that all the news coming from China, through official and unofficial channels alike, gives the impression of a general restoration of order, those in any way acquainted with the situation recognize that this unexpected calm is more apparent than real. From the moment that Yuan Shih Kai signed the agreement with the quintuple group, for a loan of £25,000,000 without the consent of Parliament, it was clear to those who knew China that the President had embarked on a dangerous policy. It might appear to succeed for a time, but could only do so by covering up much which ought to be uncovered, and by healing slightly the hurt of the country with that cry of "Peace, peace where there is no peace," condemned by wisdom 3000 years ago.

When every allowance has been made for the exceptional difficulty of the situation in which he found himself, it must be admitted that the President's record is something more than a sorry one. When Dr. Sun Yat Sen stepped down from the position of provisional President, and handed over the office to the "only man in China," as the legations styled him, there were not a few of those who had followed the great Chinese patriot on that triumphal journey

of his up the valley of the Yangtze, who thought he had made his one mistake. Be that as it may, Yuan Shih Kai had a great opportunity. With his real ability as an organizer, his still greater ability as a soldier and administrator, he had an opportunity to serve his country such as has fallen to few, but it must be said, because it is there to be said, that he has failed to take advantage of it. A bigger man, a man such as China needs, would have recognized the simple fact that it was not his own prowess or his own pastmastery in the art of the diplomatist which had made the revolution possible and successful, but the ideals of the "practical dreamer," who for twenty years watched and waited whilst other men slept. He would have recognized something of the power which history has so often shown to lie behind an idea. He would have made a friend, a counselor and a confidant of the man who had the "open vision" instead of doing as he did, laughing at his counsel, maltreating his friends, and finally driving him once more into exile.

Again and again it has been pointed out that Yuan Shih Kai will maintain his position just so long as he is supplied with funds, but not a moment longer. Force is a sorry foundation in any circumstances on which to attempt to build a nation, but when force is generated only by money, it becomes a foundation insecure beyond all estimate.

AS OUR READERS are aware, there are in the United States several organizations of wide scope with local government improvement as their purpose. These include municipal federations and leagues, and there are annual conventions in which representatives of the various departments of municipal governments in all parts of the country—public works, accounting, police, fire, sanitary—participate. A strong effort has been made in recent years, indeed, to bring the administrative methods of the cities of the different classes in the United States into uniformity. Through the interchange of views made possible by state and national conventions of municipal officials, a general educational work has been carried on, with results of no small importance to the represented communities. On a few occasions, with some special object in view, the mayors of cities within certain districts and states have been brought together in conference, but so far nothing definite or permanent has been accomplished in this respect, although the idea of fuller and freer intercourse between the executive heads of municipalities has been repeatedly, and it might be said persistently, urged by municipal government reformers.

It would appear from the Denver advices of the Monitor that the University of Colorado, through its extension department, has taken the initiative in a movement to bring about a conference of mayors of towns and cities in that state. Prof. Lorain D. Osborn is credited with inspiring this movement, and it would seem that he has succeeded in enlisting the cooperation of the mayor of Denver. The latter says: "I believe a state federation of mayors who will meet each year to discuss topics of the day will be productive of good results."

Much, practically everything, will depend upon the program agreed upon and the manner in which it shall be carried out. There can be no doubt that the mayors of towns and cities in every state, in conference annually, could be of great assistance to one another in reporting tested processes employed for the solution of problems in their respective municipalities. Chairmen of boards of commissioners and municipal business managers, as well as mayors, must be included in invitations to such conferences in several of the states if the movement in Colorado is to be so successful as to find imitation elsewhere. In fact, the indications are that state mayoral conferences, if held throughout the United States, would be largely occupied in considering for some time to come the trend toward municipal simplification that is making for the elimination of the mayoralty as that office has come down from the middle ages.

Feather Beds, Mattresses and Progress

SOME useful hints in the household department of the Monitor with regard to the making over of feather beds bring to light the fact, not now known to any great extent outside of the quarters occupied by recent immigrants, that feather beds are still in use. It is matter of common belief, we take it, that the feather bed is as obsolete as the four-poster. With respect to both there are, of course exceptions, but with respect to both, also, they are preserved rather out of regard to the past than in conformity with the requirements of the present. Viewing the matter in the most comprehensive and liberal light, it will be within bounds to say that the feather bed as an institution has ceased to exist.

Time was, however, when the feather bed was an absolutely necessary adjunct of the ordinary household. Many who were boys and girls before feather beds went out will recall now how high and billowy they were, especially when topped with double blankets, comforts with cotton batting filling and patch quilts. To turn down the bedclothes on a cold wintry night, and to jump into and "snuggle" in a feather bed, lying still until the great billows of softness became warm, was one of the most precious of experiences, an experience that is denied those who in these days seek repose on a hard mattress.

The thing called progress drove the feather bed into desuetude. It could not hold out against the hot-air furnace. Comfortable to the point of luxuriousness in a cold room, it began to be uncomfortable in the heated house. To appreciate and to enjoy a feather bed in the full, the temperature in the bedroom should be in the neighborhood of zero, and a gale should be whistling through the crevices around the window sash. Weather strips, of course, came with hot air, and then came steam and hot water heat, so that instead of "snuggling" in the feather bed its occupant soon began to shed the double blankets, the comforts and the patch quilts, and in time he took kindly to springs and mattresses.

There may be no real connection, but it is at least a strange coincidence, that modern development and the mattress came in at about the same time. Somehow, it was easier for the average person to leave a mattress with bumps in it early in the morning than it was to leave the feather bed, and the aggregate time added to the world's activity by an almost universal change in the rising hour from 8 to 6 and from 9 to 7 gave that impetus to endeavor that has literally revolutionized industry in the last generation. The feather bed and the four-poster, the warming pan and breakfast-before-rising, all had their charms, doubtless, in the old days. But they are not for our time.

As a record of achievement, the report of the directors of the port of Boston is highly gratifying. As an assurance of greater developments, it is glowing. Its promises are made substantial by its record of attainment. In its list of additions to the local equipment for handling commerce that is invited to the port, and in its statement of the extent to which the invitation has already been accepted, it supplies the answer to any question that may linger as to the wisdom of the commonwealth's patronage of port improvement; on the personal side, it justifies the selection of the men for the task who are carrying it forward with full effect.

Out of the features of the report, full statement of which appeared in the Monitor of Jan. 2, selection of those that have the fullest meaning is difficult because they are larger and lesser parts of a project that has its worth not in its fractions but in the whole. Here are the new Commonwealth pier No. 5, put into partial use in May of the past year and to be completed in the coming spring; the viaduct, that will give new and easy access to the heart of the city, well begun; the fish pier, already famed for its unparalleled accommodation of this important trade, completed and in use; a great dry dock site in preparation and its patronage by transoceanic lines secured by contract; the East Boston pier, replacing that of the Eastern railroad, begun and its use by the Cunard line arranged; development of the East Boston flats advanced as a plan and held back from progress only by litigation begun by an opposing interest. These items, barely stated, support the approving word of Boston's most ambitious business interests.

To build however grandly and not know that there would be commensurate occupation would be a kind of speculation which the imposing list of agreements with steamship lines, bringing new patrons to the port and expanding the service of those already here, shows the directors do not practise. This, on the whole, is the happiest section of the report. It supplies the tangible evidence that Boston and all its tributary trade region is already realizing, and is to realize much more fully, a real return for its enterprise and investment. The statement of increased tonnage is further support of the project, although hardly more than an indication of the expansion that is to come. A gain of over \$25,000,000 in oversea trade is amply satisfying to the port's ambition.

These are the facts that are submitted to a wider circle than can be described within the bounds of Boston that this port is doing its share in the movement toward the full employment of the harbors of the Atlantic for world exchange. There is argument in them for the modest aid asked of the national government and, better than that, the encouragement of the policy of self-help that meets its justification in the solid results of one year's work.

THE more inclusive the body of facts, the sounder any generalization upon them. This dictum is applicable to all fields of research, and when kept in mind it leads sensible men to act accordingly. They hunt for the man or the organization with the widest range of observation and the best corps of investigators. This being so, who can speak most authoritatively about trade and financial conditions in the United States at the present time? We can hardly trust to men on the eastern seaboard, whose environment is such that, to avoid looking at matters from a provincial and class standpoint, they must make conscious effort. Nor on the other hand is it quite safe to take for fact respecting national conditions the optimistic hopes that almost inevitably get intertwined with any reports on present-day conditions which originate in regions beyond the Mississippi.

No. The survey must be national in scope. The reporters must come from all regions. The result must be an average of the high lights of young and booming sections, the moderate glow of communities that combine stability with enterprise, and the shadows of caution and conservatism of the original colonies-turned states.

The federal government can furnish such a comprehensive report. But it does not do so in any formal, synthetic way. Is there no body that can and will? The National Chamber of Commerce has begun to. What does its referendum based on reports from chambers of commerce in all parts of the country show? That over most of the national area crop and trade conditions are "fair," and that sections to which "bad" and "good" may be applied about offset each other. Nothing in the national condition as a whole justifies gloom or timidity. Nature is still solvent, and man is turning her vast forces and wealth of raw material into tangible capital, personal and collective, at a vigorous rate, even faster perhaps than he is fitting himself ethically to use it.

These frequent referenda of the National Chamber of Commerce on a variety of vital contemporary issues must be reckoned with hereafter as valuable indices to United States opinion as held by a weighty class in the community.

THE St. Petersburg-Tampa (Fla.) airboat line has begun business, and it must be said, in a businesslike way. If the company is carrying passengers between the points named at a minimum first charge and 5 cents for every pound above the 200-pound mark, it will be interesting to learn from the first quarterly report of the enterprise what percentage of the patrons came under the excess weight rule.

THE need of individual efficiency is emphasized in the fact that in addressing mail matter handled in 1913 by the Chicago post office, 131,979,658 mistakes were made, or about one error to every 150 pieces. If accuracy among writers of addresses increased in the same ratio as Chicago postal receipts—31 per cent per annum—the showing would soon be more creditable.

SPEAKING of the capacity of the American Indian it might not be amiss to mention the fact that the Rev. A. S. Williams, recently chosen by the American Bible Society as its representative in Oklahoma among the Indian population, is a full-blooded Choctaw. He is only one of many of his race and tribe engaged in useful work in the state named.

ANOTHER cargo of Argentine beef has arrived in the United States. It amounts to about 1700 tons and a newspaper headline would leave the inference that this importation will affect prices. A little figuring will show how far it would go toward supplying even one big city.

### Boston Port Foresees Great Gains

### No Slump in National Business